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SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, LEEWARD ISLANDS, WINDWARD ISLANDS, BARBADOS, AND BRITISH GUIANA

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Projected Levels of Demand, Supply, and Imports of Agricultural Products to 1975

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WESTERN HEMISPHERE SUPPLY AND DEMAND STUDY

Summary Report No. 1

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

SUMMARY

Projections to 1975 indicate that the former West Indies Federation and British Guiana are expected to remain a small but important and rapidly growing source of agricultural trade with the United States.

Agricultural exports from the area to the United States would reach $18.2 million by 1975, if the U.S. share of projected exports were maintained at the 1958 level, an increase of about 58 percent from the $11.5 million in 1958. On the same basis, agricultural imports, which totaled $25.5 million in 1958, would nearly double to $50.2 million. However, in 1958-62, U.S. agricultural imports from the area more than tripled and now exceed exports, which increased by only one-half during this interval.

The population of the area, estimated at 3.5 million in 1958, is projected at almost 5.0 million in 1975. The projected increase for the period indicates an annual increase of 2.4 percent, based in part on the assumption that the 1946-60 migration pattern from the area will continue. The projection is probably low, primarily because migration has now been restricted.

The projections of gross domestic product for the area indicate an increase from $1.3 billion in the base period (generally 1958) to $2.7 billion in 1975, and a per capita increase from $364 to $541, or an average for the period of 3.0 percent per year. These estimates may prove optimistic, although rapid gains for Trinidad and Tobago may offset problems in other areas. Related to increased income projections, an improvement in trade balances is projected for 1958-75.

Demand for food and other agricultural products is expected to increase rapidly as a result of increased population and per capita income. Income elasticities of demand for all food commodities were found to be positive for the area to support the increase. Per capita food consumption is projected to increase in quantity, caloric value, and in more nutritious foods such as meat and dairy products.

The projections indicate rapid agricultural production increases for the area. In spite of limited agricultural resources, estimates of the area in agricultural production and of productivity show increases.

Agricultural exports in the base period 1958 totaled $178.4 million or 38 percent of total exports of $466.7 million. Such exports are projected to increase by 70 percent to $303.3 million in 1975, and to decline to 30 percent of total exports, in terms of 1958 prices. Principal agricultural exports are expected to continue to be sugar, bananas, citrus, rice, cocoa beans, coffee beans, and cotton, with sugar accounting for over half of the total.

Imports of agricultural commodities in 1958 reached $117.5 million. This was two-thirds of the value of agricultural exports and 21 percent of the value of total imports. Agricultural imports are projected to increase by 94 percent to $228.3 million in 1975. Such imports would mean an increase to 75 percent of agricultural exports but a decrease to 20 percent of total imports. Wheat and dairy products would remain the most important agricultural imports. Increased imports are also projected for coarse grains, copra, vegetables, pulses, eggs, meat, cotton, tobacco, and fresh apples and grapes.

SUMMARY AND EVALUATION OF "JAMAICA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, LEEWARD ISLANDS, WINDWARD ISLANDS, BARBADOS, AND BRITISH GUIANA: PROJECTED LEVELS OF DEMAND, SUPPLY, AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO 1975"

Western Hemisphere Branch
Foreign Regional Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary and evaluation, with implications for U.S. agriculture, of the detailed study report "Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, and British Guiana: Projected Levels of Demand, Supply, and Imports of Agricultural Products to 1975," ERS-Foreign 94, issued in March 1965.[1] The study report was prepared by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University College of the West Indies, Jamaica, under a contract with the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The contract was administered by the Western Hemisphere Branch, Foreign Regional Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, of the Department.

The area covered by the study was the West Indies (a federation of British dependencies formed in January 1958 and dissolved in May 1962) and British Guiana.[2] Both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago became independent in August 1962. The British Leeward Islands, the British Windward Islands, and Barbados remain dependencies, although efforts at federation continue. British Guiana, which had close trade ties with the West Indies, continues to have the internal self-government which it achieved in August 1961, with independence expected in May 1966. The study was designed to cover the West Indies and British Guiana as an economic unit. As a result of the dissolution of the Federation, aggregate data and conclusions reached for the area as a whole now have only limited usefulness. Consequently, although the study conclusions will be retained, this summary report will for the most part treat the present economic and political groups as separate units. The grouping generally used here is Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, and Montserrat), the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica), and Barbados; and British Guiana.

The area covered by the study represents a small but important and rapidly growing market for U.S. agricultural exports. Such exports totaled $20.7 million in 1958 and reached $30.5 million in 1962, an increase of 50 percent. U.S. agricultural exports to the area in 1962 represented 7 percent of the total for Latin America, including the Caribbean. U.S. agricultural imports from the area totaled $10.6 million in 1958 and reached $31.5 million in 1962.

Agriculture supports nearly 40 percent of the area's population, contributes about 20 percent of the national income, and accounts for about 40 percent and 20 percent of the value of total exports and imports, respectively. The nonagricultural economy is

[1] The complete study report is available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[2] The term West Indies as used in this publication refers only to those areas formerly in the West Indies Federation: Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; and the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados.

dominated by the petroleum and asphalt industries of Trinidad, the bauxite industries of Jamaica and British Guiana, and the rapidly expanding tourist industry of the area as a whole. However, the importance of other industries has been increasing in recent years.

The major objective of the study was to obtain a projection of the import demand of the area for specified agricultural products for 1965, 1970, and 1975. (These years are generally retained in the summary tables; the text discussion, however, is largely limited to 1975 projections.) Four subsidiary objectives were: To develop long-range projections for the economy, including forecasts of gross national product; to estimate aggregate demand for the specified products; to determine the magnitude of domestic supplies of these products; and to ascertain the extent of import demand or export availability for these products on the basis of long-term supply and demand relationships.

The following agricultural products were analyzed: Wheat and wheat flour; corn; rice; other grains, such as oats and barley; sugar; vegetables, including Irish potatoes; deciduous fruits, such as apples and pears; citrus fruit; bananas; meat, including poultry; eggs; dairy products; fats and oils; coffee; cocoa; tobacco; and cotton.

The study represented a pioneering effort and a very considerable problem in view of the many and diverse commodities, the large area, and the numerous localities which it covered. Aggregation problems were compounded by the scarcity of data, the incomparability of much of the available information, the limited study resources, the evolving economic and political situation, and the limited time period of the study. In this connection, statistical tables are more detailed in this summary than would otherwise be the case because of the large number of localities covered and the need to include basic data not otherwise readily available from the study report or from other sources.

ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

Population Growth

In April 1960, a population census taken throughout the area indicated a population of 3,669,528. This was an increase of 31.2 percent over the total reported in 1946, and an average annual increase of 2.2 percent.

In the study, two projections of population growth were made using conventional procedures. They were offered as provisional estimates, as final fertility and mortality tables were still pending from the 1960 census. The first projection, which assumed that the rate of migration from the area through 1975 would approximate that for 1946-60, showed that population would increase at an average annual rate of 2.4 percent, to nearly 5 million by 1975 (table 1). The second projection, which assumed that there would be no migration out of the area through 1975, indicated a population increase at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent to almost 5.5 million. The first projection was used in the study because it was considered more realistic than the higher second projection. Selection of this lower projection resulted in a proportionately higher population estimate for Trinidad and Tobago and a proportionately lower estimate for other parts of the area.

Recent estimates show that the population projection should probably be somewhere between the two projections. The apparent reasons are that population increase has been greater and migration less than was assumed in the lower projection. However, the pattern of distribution for the area will be close to that assumed in the lower projection. The effect of selecting a larger population estimate would be to reduce somewhat the per capita estimates (ranging from income to food consumption) in the rest of the study, to increase the size of the labor force, and to increase the growth needs of the area.

National Income

The area is underdeveloped in terms of usual economic measures. Per capita income is low, labor and capital productivity are low, and capital is deficient. Unskilled labor is plentiful and agricultural labor is the main activity. However, land is relatively scarce and the market economy is advanced. The nonmarket sector varies considerably--from about 2 percent of the gross domestic product in Trinidad and Tobago to a high of around 12 percent in the Windward Islands.

The projections of the area's economic product were generally based upon input-output analysis, a method not widely used for this area previously. In general, it was not possible to assess labor and capital productivity. Also, the study estimates represented the first projection attempt for much of the area. In using a sectoral approach of input-output analysis, several factors were considered: Past growth rates; interindustry relationships; and investment plans and general expectations by economic sector based upon the opinions of business, marketing boards, and government officials. Whereas two projections were made for population, only one economic projection was made for the area as a whole which would best take into account the factors considered.

The base year for projections was 1958 for Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados. Base years for British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago were 1960 and 1959, respectively.

The projections for the area as a whole indicate that the gross domestic product will increase from $1.3 billion in the base period to $2.7 billion in 1975, a per capita increase from $364 to $541 for average annual increases of 6.8 and 3.0 percent, respectively (table 2).

Jamaica's economic product approximately doubled from 1950 to 1960. This very rapid growth was primarily associated with the spiraling growth of bauxite and aluminum production. The growth rate of most other sectors, particularly the agricultural sector, was slow. Throughout the period labor productivity was relatively low in agriculture but comparatively high in mining. Capital output ratios were estimated at between 3.0 to 3.5, but were not available by sector for use in the projections. Significant unemployment prevailed. The projections indicate that the gross domestic product will increase from $556 million in the base year to $1,114 million in 1975, for a per capita income increase from $356 to $545. With an estimated 60 percent of the population gain through 1975 as potential labor force, some net increase in the employment ratio is expected. Some shifts in sectoral contributions to the gross domestic product are projected; the most significant are gains in mining and service industries and declines in manufacturing and agriculture.

The economy of Trinidad and Tobago experienced a great expansion in the 1950's: output increased by more than 2-1/2 times in current prices. All sectors showed significant gains, with the greatest increases registered in building and construction, services, and the petroleum and asphalt industries. Agriculture registered smaller gains than any other sector. Estimates of labor and capital productivity were not available for use in the study. Sectoral projections indicate that the gross domestic product will increase from $460 million in the base year to $1,086 million in 1975, a per capita increase from $572 to $859. Output in the manufacturing, building and construction, and government sectors is projected to be about three times as large in 1975 as it was in the base year. Petroleum and asphalt, agriculture, transportation, and communication are expected to be about twice as large. Smaller gains are anticipated for sugar and rum and public utilities.

The economies of the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados showed little net growth in 1955-60. Political uncertainties, which discouraged investment, contributed to the low growth rates. Other problems included continued declines in output of the cotton and sugar industries. On the brighter side, tourist earnings increased rapidly, particularly for Antigua in the Leeward Islands. With the exception of the tourist industry, there were few new industries in the islands. Estimates of labor and capital

productivity were not available, though both were considered to be low. Unemployment and underemployment were probably significant in spite of continued migration. The projections indicate an increase in gross domestic product from $130 million in the base year to $255 million in 1975, with the per capita share increasing from $199 to $307. These fairly optimistic projections are based on the assumption that these islands will become federated, and that as a consequence domestic industry, services, construction, and tourism will expand, and domestic agriculture will show smaller gains. For export crops, rapid expansion is projected for sugar, bananas, citrus, and cocoa beans. The greatest economic gains are projected for Barbados, followed in descending order by St. Lucia; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; Antigua and Grenada; St. Vincent; and Dominica. Economic gains may increase employment rates.

The national income of British Guiana in 1960 was about double that of 1950 in current prices. However, the real growth rate was probably small since virtual stagnation occurred during 1954-55 and 1957-59. Very few new economic enterprises were introduced during the 1950's and the percentage distribution of the national product by sector of origin showed little change. Labor productivity may have increased as much as 2.3 percent, compounded annually, while capital productivity increases were low. Unemployment in the base year was about 18 percent of the total labor force. The projections indicate gross domestic product increases from $158 million in the base year to $249 million in 1975, with corresponding increases in the per capita share from $282 to $290. Unemployment is expected to decline to about 13 percent in 1975; little change is anticipated in the sectoral origin of the gross domestic product.

The economic projections for the area are probably somewhat high. While estimates for Trinidad and Tobago seem to be supported by recent developments, lesser rates of economic growth have probably characterized the other areas. Jamaica has encountered difficulties in maintaining economic growth. The anticipated federation of the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados has not materialized, although tourism has continued to increase and to stimulate the economy of these islands. British Guiana has registered some gains with the return of more political and economic stability.

Trade

The sectoral approach of input-output analysis was also used in making projections of trade in goods and services. Interindustry tables prepared included sales to and purchases by the rest of the world as related to the different industries or areas of economic activity. The rest-of-the-world estimates were then integrated into economic projections in terms of exports and imports of goods and services.

The area's exports of goods and services in the base period totaled $608 million, and imports, $665 million; the resulting deficit, $57 million, amounted to nearly 10 percent of exports (table 3). British Guiana, Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados had deficits; Trinidad and Tobago showed a slight surplus. The projections to 1975 indicate exports of $1,238 million, compared with imports of $1,244 million; the deficit for the area, then, would be only $6 million or less than 1 percent of exports. The projections show continuing deficits in the trade balances, although at a lesser rate than in the base period, for all the area except Trinidad and Tobago.

Jamaica is expected to reduce the large trade deficit substantially. There was a deficit of $34 million in the base year, with exports of $171 million against imports of $205 million. Projections to 1975 indicate that this deficit will be reduced to $19 million through exports of $424 million and imports of $443 million. Thus, the deficit would be reduced from 20 percent of exports in the base year to 4 percent in 1975. Exports are expected to continue mainly from the mining, tourist, sugar, and export agriculture sectors, and the principal imports are expected to be for distribution and construction industries.

In contrast to the other areas, Trinidad and Tobago had a trade surplus in the base year. Exports totaled $295 million and imports $287 million, resulting in a surplus of

$8 million or nearly 3 percent of exports. The surplus is projected to grow to $45 million in 1975 or more than 8 percent of exports of $575 million against imports of $530 million.

The Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados had the greatest relative trade deficit in the base year. The projections show a substantial deficit in 1975 as well. Exports totaled $62 million in 1958 and imports, $84 million, for a deficit of $22 million or more than one-third the value of exports. For 1975, the deficit is projected at $26 million or about one-fifth of exports (exports of $123 million against imports of $149 million). Exports are expected to continue to be mainly agricultural--largely sugar, bananas, citrus, and other tropical products. However, tourism earnings are expected to increase in the nonagricultural sector. Imports are expected to continue to be dominated by nonagricultural products--both production and consumption goods--although food products will continue to constitute a large part of total imports.

British Guiana had a trade deficit for the base year of $9 million as a result of exports of $78 million and imports of $87 million. The projections indicate a trade deficit of $6 million in 1975, with exports of $116 million and imports of $122 million. This indicates a significant improvement in the trade balance: The deficit, which amounted to 11 percent of exports in the base year, is expected to drop to less than 6 percent in 1975. According to the projections, exports will continue to come largely from mining, agriculture, and forest industries. Imports are expected to continue to be chiefly nonagricultural items, particularly machinery and other capital goods.

For the area as a whole, the trade deficit in the base years and the projected deficit for 1975 represent both an inflationary force and a continuing need for external financial assistance. The situation within the area varies considerably. No problems are anticipated for Trinidad and Tobago. However, the trade projections indicate serious problems for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados. In fact, the situation may be more serious than indicated, in view of the somewhat optimistic assumptions underlying the economic projections. The projections for Jamaica and British Guiana may also prove optimistic. Area differences have become more important since the dissolution of the Federation, for while the Federation existed the surplus for Trinidad and Tobago could offset deficits for other parts of the area. Imports for the area as a whole are not expected to differ significantly from those projected because in some parts of the area the imports will be lower than projected, and will likely be offset by higher imports than projected for Trinidad and Tobago.

AGRICULTURAL DEMAND PROJECTIONS

Once population and income projections were established, projections from the base period depended primarily upon the relation assumed between demand and income. This relationship involved the consideration of time-series data on income, consumption, and price changes; cross-sectional data; and a combination of both. The study relied primarily on survey data since satisfactory time-series data for a sufficient number of years were not available. However, time-series data were taken into account whenever possible. Demand projections for the area involved three basic steps: Determining food expenditures in the base period; calculating income elasticities of demand; and deriving quantitative demand to 1975.

Food Expenditures

Estimates of food expenditures were based on several studies and surveys that had been conducted in the area. For example, a comprehensive survey was carried out in Jamaica by the Government Department of Statistics in 1958. Studies were made for Barbados in 1951-52 and for British Guiana in 1956. Information based on other surveys, such as those made to establish cost-of-living indices, were taken into account.

In general, the information available for Jamaica was the most complete. Consequently, Jamaica was used as a benchmark in the food expenditure analysis to which available information for other parts of the area was related.

The survey in Jamaica included 1,160 households and indicated an average per capita food expenditure of $1.45 per week or $75.40 per year (table 4). The range in per capita expenditures was very large--$2.69 for Kingston, $1.68 for other towns, and $1.02 for rural areas.

Itemized food budgets for each household were prepared by participants for 2 weeks at different periods of the year. The budgets included all purchased food as well as that obtained as gifts or from domestic production. Other principal expenditures and earnings were also requested as a check. Generally, income results of the 1958 survey were not very reliable but expenditures were considered satisfactory for use in the study.

Data from the 1958 Jamaica survey required several adjustments before they could be used in the study. One problem was that the survey included too high a proportion of households of small size with relatively few children. Another was that adequate representation was not given to higher income groups. For example, the survey indicated annual food expenditures of $75.40 per capita against estimates of $111.40 based upon national income analyses. As a result of corrections, the annual food expenditure in the survey was revised upwards to $102.30 per capita; corresponding upward revisions were made for expenditures on individual commodities (table 5).

Estimates for other parts of the area were developed on the basis of detailed expenditure calculations for Jamaica, fragmentary information available for these areas, and known differences in income levels and in general patterns of food consumption (table 5).

The principal contrast between the diets of the four countries and territories was in the consumption of cereals which was much higher in Trinidad and Tobago and in British Guiana than in the remainder of the area. The main reason for their higher consumption was their greater rice consumption, resulting from the large numbers of East Indians in the population. Consumption of roots and starchy vegetables was much lower in British Guiana than in other parts of the area. Consumption patterns and the racial characteristics of the population for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados resemble those of Jamaica. The Windward Islands are comparable to the hill areas of Jamaica in that both depend on a similar type of subsistence agriculture. Barbados and the Leeward Islands resemble the flatter and lower lying regions of Jamaica, all of which are dominated by a plantation sugar economy.

Differences in income and price levels in the area were taken into account in comparing estimates of food expenditures. Food prices and retail prices in general were probably highest in Jamaica and lowest in British Guiana and Barbados at the time of the study. As a consequence, the difference in per capita income between Jamaica and British Guiana noted earlier was less in real terms than indicated; food expenditures calculated at a common price level would probably have amounted to about the same in both territories. Trinidad and Tobago enjoyed the highest levels of both real income and food consumption, and the group of smaller islands the lowest, although the levels of Barbados separately are considerably higher and are close to those of Jamaica.

Income Elasticity

The estimates of food expenditures were used to calculate income elasticities. As was the case for food expenditures, detailed estimates made for Jamaica served as a basis for the development of estimates for the remainder of the area.

For Jamaica, households from rural areas and Kingston were grouped into a series of household types of constant composition. The purpose of this grouping was to eliminate

the effect of variations in sizes or numbers of children on the expenditure patterns. Expenditures of each of the most numerous household groups for major commodities were then set forth and analyzed. A semilogarithmic equation related total household expenditures to the expenditure for the particular product group under consideration. Since elasticity was high for many commodities, the approach assumed that elasticity would diminish as income or consumption levels increased.

Calculations represented income elasticities for expenditures. Since such elasticities have higher values than those for quantities demanded because of the "quality factor," downward adjustments in expenditure elasticities were made to reflect quantities demanded based on the experiences of Jamaica and other countries.

Demand elasticity estimates for other parts of the area were related to those of Jamaica considering differences in income levels and general patterns of food consumption (table 6). Reflecting these differences, several adjustments were made. In Trinidad and Tobago, rice was assumed to have a small positive elasticity and wheat flour a lower value than for Jamaica. Rice elasticity was assumed to be the same for small islands as for Jamaica and wheat flour was assumed higher. For British Guiana, the elasticity for rice was estimated at 0; the elasticity for wheat flour, estimated at 0.80, was relatively high. Other parts of the area also differed significantly from Jamaica in elasticities for potatoes and other roots and starchy vegetables. A number of other differences were arrived at mainly through variations in average 1958 consumption levels, including fresh vegetables and pulses, fresh milk, cheese, vegetable oils, butter, condensed milk, and meats.

Quantitative Demand

Projections of the total quantitative demand for individual study commodities through 1975 were arrived at in the study by multiplying projected per capita quantitative demand for such commodities by projected population. Projections of per capita demand for study commodities were derived from base period per capita consumption (estimated disappearance in 1958) and projected demand changes. Projected per capita demand changes were determined by income elasticities of demand developed in the study and projected income changes (table 7). Elasticities and price relationships were assumed to be constant.

For cereals, rapid demand gains were projected for Jamaica and more modest gains for the remainder of the area. Demand for meat, fish, milk, eggs, and oils and fats was generally expected to increase sharply. Demand for sugar was also projected to show significant gains; demand for vegetables and pulses, fruits, and roots and starchy vegetables was also projected to rise. Total demand reflected these per capita estimates (table 8).

Significant gains in the caloric value of demand were projected for all parts of the area. The caloric value of demand for Jamaica was expected to increase from an estimated 2,111 calories per capita per day in 1958 to 2,635 in 1975; for Trinidad and Tobago from 2,532 to 3,024; for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados from 2,040 to 2,455; and for British Guiana from 2,200 to 2,254.

Sharp increases were projected in the protein and fat demand for Jamaica. Although calculations were not made for other parts of the area, the study report indicates that similar trends are expected there.

Study estimates of total consumption for 1958 are close to those made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Jamaica, but somewhat above comparable estimates for Trinidad and Tobago. For 1956-58, USDA estimates were 2,190 calories per capita per day for Jamaica compared to the study estimate of 2,111 for 1958.

Comparable estimates for Trinidad and Tobago were 2,390 and 2,532, respectively. Higher study estimates for Trinidad and Tobago largely reflected greater consumption

of cereals and milk than that shown in USDA food balances. Also, unlike study estimates, USDA balances included cocoa, which would add as much as 11 calories per day for each area division. In several instances, consumption estimates for commodity groups and individual commodities for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago varied from USDA estimates. In general, such differences apparently resulted from improper or incomplete study analysis. Differences were greatest for fruit; milk; roots, vegetables, and pulses; and fish.

The study assumption of constant elasticities may be adequate in terms of the margin of error to which such estimates are subject and in terms of the time period covered. However, the assumption of constant relative prices--at least for certain commodities--could result in significantly different per capita consumption estimates.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

Projections for commodity production involved attempts to establish base period production trends, to isolate factors influencing acreage and yields in this period and applicable for the future, and to ascertain the importance of each. Adjusted base period trends were then used, where possible, for commodity projections. However, much of the source data indicated that production, rather than its components of acreages and yields, was a more reliable estimate; production was used directly in such cases. In some instances, commodity projections were made by considering both acreage (or tree numbers, livestock numbers, and other units) and productivity trends. In other cases, total production trends were used directly for projections, with due weight given to fragmentary data available on the acreage and productivity factors influencing output. General considerations affecting all commodity projections are summarized in this section. A detailed presentation of each supply projection appears in the section on agricultural commodity projections.

Land Use

Pressures of population on land resources to increase industrialization, net agricultural output, and emigration generally characterize the area. Exceptions are Dominica in the Windward Islands, and the interior of British Guiana, both of which have significant amounts of unused land. Most of the unused land in Dominica, however, is too rough to be an important agricultural land resource, and the land in the interior of Guiana is too inaccessible. Also, amounts of land suitable for many types of crops grown in the area are limited; as a result, only limited shifts in acreage between crops are possible.

The study shows that in 1958, or the most recent year for which information was available, land in farms represented 65 percent of the total land area in Jamaica; 42 percent in Trinidad and Tobago; 55 percent in the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados; and 6 percent in British Guiana (table 9). As a percentage of land in farms, cropland ranged from 11 for British Guiana to 61 for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago. Cropland per capita stood at 0.6 acre for British Guiana and 0.4 for the rest of the area.

The projections of land use to 1975 were arrived at by aggregating individual crop acreage projections, where possible, within limitations in potential development. Similarly, projections of livestock numbers considered pasture availabilities, and factors such as management practices and industry trends. Jamaica and British Guiana had the greatest projected increases in cattle (table 10). In this connection, the area for individual crops is greater than the total given for cropland because of intercropping, particularly in coffee, cocoa, bananas, and coconuts among which root crops, vegetables, and fruits were grown largely for domestic consumption (table 11). Intercropping applies to all areas, although the rate was probably highest for Jamaica. Estimates of intercropping

were made for each major subdivision of the area, except for British Guiana in which individual crop acreages were adjusted for intercropping. However, the total for crops in the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados was underreported, which gave an upward adjustment after allowing for intercropping. The underreporting was believed to have resulted from omitting smaller plots and fallow in the 1956-58 sample surveys of this area.

Farm units range from large estates to very small farms. Large estates are mainly used to produce coconuts and sugar in the islands and cattle in British Guiana. In recent years, the area in farms of 100 acres and over has declined in most parts of the area, except in St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago (table 12). A similar decline has occurred in farms in the intermediate-size group. Increases have occurred in the area in farms below 10 acres and in small plots.

Overall, the study's projected increases of land in farms and in the different crops appear reasonable. However, the projections of land in farms and cropland for British Guiana, and of cropland for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados, appear optimistic.

Productivity

Commodity productivity trends were established and analyzed for a base period where possible. In turn, these trends established rates to be used through 1975 in conjunction with estimates of areas devoted to such commodities. Crop output was measured in yields per acre. Livestock productivity was based upon numbers and estimated slaughter rates, meat output per carcass, or milk output per cow. The principal productivity factors used to establish rates for projections were plant and animal breeding, disease control, fertilizer use, supplemental feeding of livestock, and intermediate processing. In general, analysis of these factors supported the assumption that productivity trends of the 1950's would continue through 1975.

Research in plant and animal breeding and disease control has been undertaken by the governments in the area; by organizations such as the Citrus, Coconut, and Banana Boards; and by private businesses or their agents, such as the Sugar Manufacturers Association. Research has been primarily on commercial crops such as sugarcane, bananas, rice, citrus, Sea Island cotton, and cocoa. Less work has been done on vegetable and root production, coconut production, and livestock and other domestic food crops. Research has assisted in achieving productivity increases and is expected to continue to support the maintenance of base period trends.

Increased use of fertilizer contributed to increased output in the decade of the 1950's, although consumption remains low. In this period, fertilizer imports used principally in the production of sugar and other commercial crops more than doubled. Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago recorded the largest gains. Continuing gains are expected to result in the maintenance of productivity trends. However, less increase is expected in commercial crop output, particularly in sugar output.

Supplemental feeding of livestock has also contributed to increased output in recent years. Local production of rice, corn, pulses, and especially coconut meal all contribute to livestock feed. Most of the increase in supplemental feeding has resulted from development of the poultry industry, and some from development of cattle raising, particularly dairying. Pigs, sheep, and goats are usually scavengers with little supplemental feeding, although coconut meal has traditionally been fed to pigs. Imports of feedstuffs more than tripled in the 1950's; they are expected to nearly double in 1960-75 (table 13).

Processing, ranging from simple milling to fairly complicated industries, is important in the output of certain commodities. Such processes were analyzed to determine their adequacy and efficiency as a factor in productivity projections. Processing facilities are expected to be adequate; technological changes are not expected to affect

productivity significantly in the period of the study. One exception is that, as the shift towards larger mills continues, some improvement is expected in rice milling.

Incentives

The principal incentives analyzed in the study were prices and returns to growers, trade agreements and other institutional arrangements, labor supply, and capital availability.

Comparable prices and returns to growers were very difficult to obtain for most commodities. The study concluded that the supply response to price is positive for most of the main export products, but not necessarily positive for domestic food crops. It was not possible to measure the relationship in quantitative terms. Another conclusion was that physical conditions and organizational factors severely limit the amount of possible substitution of one crop for another, with the result that changes in relative prices are of limited significance. Consequently, the traditional sugar economy has not suffered strong competition from newer cash crops such as bananas and cocoa. Banana and cocoa expansion has probably been achieved for the most part by more intercropping and by the cultivation of new areas, and may have resulted in some decline in the acreage of less profitable roots.

External trade agreements and other institutional factors provide markets and establish the framework for prices and returns to growers. The effects of the world market for sugar, copra, and rice for the area have been modified by certain arrangements. For instance, the United States has recently been a market for most of the sugar production exceeding the Commonwealth quota under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; intraregional agreements have been in effect concerning rice and coconut output; the West Indies Oils and Fats Agreement has assured a domestic market by keeping most production in the area and by preventing significant competition from outside the area. These arrangements are expected to continue.

The chief functions of other organizations--such as the Cane Farmers Associations, the Banana Producers Associations, the West Indies Sea Island Cotton Association, the Coconut Industries, Cocoa Boards, Banana Boards, and the Rice Marketing Board in British Guiana--are to improve agricultural methods, research, distribution of fertilizers and seed material, and to run machinery pools.

The labor supply in the area has been generally adequate, and is anticipated to continue adequate through 1975. Some problem in the area of skilled management, however, might affect certain industries. The shortage in skilled management has to some extent hampered the livestock industry throughout the area, and the dairy industry in Jamaica.

The availability of capital was considered to be important to increased agricultural output. Returns to capital in agriculture were difficult to measure in quantitative terms, but indications were that returns will increase in the smaller parts of the area, particularly where there has been an expansion in banana output. Various government programs, sugar companies, and other market organizations have made credit available to farmers. Small farmers have received considerable loans through special development efforts. Credit has probably been more readily available than the extension work necessary to ensure proper investment return. Consequently, many small farmers are carrying heavy burdens of indebtedness; this situation is probably most serious among rice growers in British Guiana, where the result has been underutilization of machinery and higher production costs on mechanized farms. It is expected that capital investment, primarily credit to farmers, will be adequate to support production projections.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROJECTIONS

The general approach to commodity projections was to prepare balances for the base year--1958 in most instances--and for 1965, 1970, and 1975. For most commodities, the balances included production, demand, and the trade surplus or deficit indicated, and

were primarily derived from previous portions of the study. Balances usually included breakdowns for Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago; the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados; and British Guiana. These were then consolidated on the assumption that the area would generally operate as an economic unit for agricultural trade purposes. The consolidation remains useful in spite of the dissolution of the Federation since many factors, including trade, commodity agreements, and institutional influences, combine in the present and forseeable future to foster economic unity. For purposes of this summary, commodities for the area as a whole have been grouped into export and import categories. This breakdown indicates that the area will continue to depend heavily on imports of farm products, even though its economy is and will continue to be basically agricultural.

Export Commodities

Sugar

Sugar is produced throughout the area, and contributes heavily to both domestic consumption and exports. The projections indicate that it will remain the most important commercial crop produced in the area (table 14). Jamaica is expected to continue as the largest producer.

Area production in 1958 was estimated at 1,061,136 tons; by 1975, it is expected to increase to 1,630,700 tons, or by 54 percent.[3] The principal factors in the increase are an expected 26-percent gain in yields of cane (from 29.29 to 36.99 tons per acre) and a more modest increase of 7 percent in the area harvested. Research in cane breeding continues to increase yields and disease resistance. (Some lingering leaf scald outbreaks are not serious.) Fertilizer applications are near optimum levels.

Demand for sugar within the area is expected to increase sharply from 134,460 to 217,257 tons. This reflects an increase of about two-thirds in household demand and about one-half in manufacturing demand. Household demand includes the manufacture of sugar preparations for the area and condensery use for Jamaica. Manufacturing estimates are based mainly upon the use of sugar products in the food manufacturing sector, although such estimates include substantial quantities used in the manufacture of alcoholic and nonalcoholic drinks. The sharp increase in household demand reflects both population increases and income gains, together with a relatively high income elasticity of 0.40 for sugar and sugar preparations.

Net sugar exports are expected to increase from 926,676 tons in 1958 to 1,413,443 in 1975. Jamaica, which holds the dominant position in sugar production in the area, is expected to have the greatest increases. The estimate for exports is the residual of production less domestic demand. The assumption that export markets will absorb this residual is probably safe if special arrangements prevailing for sugar exports from the area continue. Although they are not covered by the study, exports of sugarcane products will probably continue in the form of molasses, rum, and other items. However, such exports are insignificant compared with sugar.

Fruits

Principal fruit production in the area consists of bananas and citrus. The projections indicate increased output, demand, and exports of these commodities through 1975 (tables 15 and 16).

Banana production is expected to increase by nearly two-thirds, or from 316,306 to 519,639 tons during the period. Jamaica is projected to continue as the principal producer. British Guiana is expected to show the greatest gains and to become a small exporter. The increase in total banana production is expected to come almost entirely from

[3] Unless otherwise noted, quantities are expressed in metric tons throughout the report.

an expansion in the area planted. The traditionally important Gros Michel variety has been almost completely replaced by Lacatan as the result of Panama disease. Breeding research is concentrated on disease resistance. The main diseases include leaf spot and burrowing soil nematode. Spraying for leaf spot is an important production cost.

Even sharper gains are expected for citrus. Output is expected to more than double from 1958 to 1975--from 207,575 to 429,711 tons. Jamaica is projected to continue as the largest producer. The most rapid gains, however, are anticipated for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados, principally in Dominica and the other Windward Islands. As in the case of bananas, increased production is expected to result primarily from a rapid increase in acreage. In Trinidad and Tobago, adverse weather and disease and pests reduced output in the late 1950's; citrus canker and the fiddler beetle caused widespread damage and forced export restrictions during 1956-59. Better management, improved plant breeding, and disease control are expected in the future. Comparatively high fertilizer applications are used in citrus. The ortanique, a new hybrid of the orange and tangerine developed in Jamaica, is expected to become increasingly important as a result of its reportedly superior shipping and table qualities.

Approximately 50 percent of the citrus output is expected to be in oranges. Forty percent will be almost equally divided between limes and grapefruit and less than 10 percent will be in other citrus fruits.

Internal demand for bananas and citrus is expected to increase rapidly as a result of population gains and increased income. Income elasticities for these commodities are estimated at high levels, ranging from a low of 0.55 for Trinidad and Tobago to a high of 0.80 for British Guiana. Total demand is estimated to increase from 113,427 to 203,511 tons for bananas and from 55,149 to 99,523 tons for citrus, fresh fruit equivalent. However, an increasing amount of citrus fruit is being consumed in the form of juice or canned products. Projections of banana demand indicate an unfilled demand of 41,723 tons in 1975. This gap derives from independent projections of domestic demand and exports. It was concluded that consumption will most likely be reduced by this amount through higher internal banana prices. In effect, this would mean a reduction in effective demand from 203,511 tons to 161,788 in 1975.

Banana exports are projected to increase from 202,879 tons in 1958 to 357,851 in 1975. Citrus exports are expected to more than double, climbing from 152,426 to 330,188 tons fresh fruit equivalent. Demand for banana exports is expected to be met in spite of the deficit in domestic demand noted previously. Reasons for this expectation are that export demand was calculated separately and that the industry is geared to the export trade, with most bananas above a certain size made available for export. Citrus exports were considered to be residual after a strong local demand is met. Processed citrus products are exported from Trinidad and Jamaica, and lime juice is sent from Dominica in barrels. Fresh fruit is also exported but most exports are processed. The grapefruit segment plant in Trinidad which was built through efforts of the Citrus Grower's Cooperative and began production in 1962 is expected to be an important factor in continued shifts from fresh to processed fruit. Citrus agreements with the United Kindgom are expected to stimulate production and exports. Citrus export estimates indicated by the study report for the base year, and projections for future years, appear high for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados; most of such exports originate from Dominica. A correction of this apparent overoptimistic estimate of exports would involve an examination and possible adjustment of factors upon which it is based--production, utilization (losses, efficiency of processing, and consumption), or both. Adjustments of these study estimates in this summary were not possible because of a lack of basic data and because of conversion difficulties relating to the fresh fruit basis used in study estimates. However, this problem does not significantly affect the overall results of the study or necessarily indicate projection discrepancies.

Rice

Overall, the area is expected to shift from the status of net importer to that of net exporter in 1958-75 (table 17). During this period, production of milled rice is expected

to increase from 114,155 tons to 254,324. The major factor in the expected increase is a gain of over 80 percent in the acreage harvested. Other factors include an increase in yield of over 10 percent and a 9-percent increase in the milling rate. Greatest gains in area and in milling rate are expected in British Guiana, the traditional rice supplier of the area. The largest yield increases are projected for Trinidad and Tobago. Increases for the area as a whole are estimated from 183,140 acres to 338,522; from 1,030 kilos (rough rice) to 1,140 per acre in yields; and from 60.5 percent to 65.9 in milling rates. Increased yield is expected primarily through use of disease-resistant varieties; fertilizer use is expected to remain low. However, benefits from disease control may be offset in British Guiana by recurring flood and drought losses.

Total demand is expected to increase by almost two-thirds between 1958 and 1975--from 132,561 tons to 216,787. Demand estimates include over 10 percent for feed, seed, and waste in producing areas. The bulk of the demand, however, is for human consumption, and the increases are expected as a result of projected population and income gains. Income gains are of less importance for rice than for most food commodities since the estimated elasticity is low for much of the area, 0 for British Guiana and 0.10 for Trinidad and Tobago. However, the estimated elasticity for the remainder of the area is 0.45.

According to study projections, British Guiana should be able to supply the import needs of the area by 1975 and have 37,537 tons surplus for export to other areas, against the area's net import requirement of 18,406 tons in 1958. Trade agreements and institutional arrangements which have tended to secure this area for British Guiana's exports in the past are expected to continue. However, the large deficit for the remainder of the area--estimated at 114,448 tons in 1975--may offer a market for suppliers other than British Guiana in the event that production gains or the projected supplier position for British Guiana do not materialize. In any case, an opportunity could develop for significant imports of specialty and packaged rice from outside the area.

Cocoa Beans

Cocoa bean production, consumption, and trade are expected to more than double between 1960 and 1975; this expectation is based on study projections as supplemented by estimates made in the preparation of this summary (table 18). Cocoa beans are produced in most of the area, although production in Trinidad and Tobago accounts for over half the output. Total production was estimated at 13,304 tons in 1960, and was projected to increase to 32,122 tons in 1975. However, almost all of the commercial production is centered in Jamaica, the Windward Islands (almost entirely in Grenada, St. Lucia, and Dominica), and Trinidad and Tobago. Projected production gains are based both on increased acreage and on programs to replace old plants with new, higher yielding clonal material. Fertilizer use is comparatively high in cocoa bean production.

The study report did not include demand projections for cocoa, and elasticities of demand for this commodity were not established. However, local consumption, determined on the basis of the difference between commercial production and exports, was approximately 1,592 tons in 1960. Assuming that the processing industry in Jamaica will account for about 15 percent of the crop in the future in addition to continuing local manufacture of butter, cake, powder, and other cocoa preparations in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, then demand may be expected to increase to 4,776 tons in 1975.

Exports in 1960 were estimated at 11,712 tons, on the basis of official trade data. Such exports are projected at 27,346 tons in 1975 as the residual from production and demand. It is anticipated that exports of products other than cocoa beans will be of little consequence. Local processing is expected to be limited largely to domestic consumption and to fermentation of the beans in preparation for export.

Coffee Beans

Although coffee is a minor crop for the area, it is of some importance in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and, to a lesser extent, in British Guiana (table 19). Production of

coffee beans in these three areas totaled an estimated 5,281 tons in 1958; it is projected to increase to 8,471 tons in 1975. The relative importance of these three areas should remain about the same.

For Jamaica, consumption was estimated at 1,310 tons in 1958, and demand is expected to reach 2,188 tons by 1975. Estimates of demand are not available for the rest of the area, either from the study or from other sources. For purposes of this summary, consumption in 1958 was approximated at about 313 tons for Trinidad and Tobago, and 216 tons for British Guiana, making a total for the area of 1,839 tons. Since coffee bean consumption is minor for most of the area, a continuation of the indicated per capita rates together with estimates for Jamaica would mean a total consumption of 3,044 tons in 1975.

Coffee bean imports are negligible for the area. Exports totaled about 3,500 tons in 1958: 1,300 tons from Jamaica, 2,000 tons from Trinidad and Tobago, and 200 tons from British Guiana. Jamaican coffee beans, which are well known under the name of "Blue Mountain," have a ready market in various parts of the world. Coffee from Trinidad and Tobago is not of comparable quality, and therefore does not command a premium price as does that from Jamaica. On the basis of the excess of production over consumption estimates, Jamaican exports are expected to continue at about the same level through 1975; exports from Trinidad and Tobago may increase to 3,913 tons; and from British Guiana, to 465 tons. The total for the area then would be 5,427 tons.

Cotton

Production of Sea Island cotton for export has declined steadily in the last 20 years and is expected to decrease even more (table 20). Production was estimated at 407 tons for 1960 and projected to 333 tons for 1975. The cotton industry continues to suffer heavily from the pink boll worm, as control measures have generally failed. Although some productivity increases have been achieved through development of new varieties and better production practices, they have not been sufficient to offset a steady decline in acreage. In addition, less favorable world market conditions and domestic preference for cheaper, shorter staple imported cotton have added to the industry's problems.

Import Commodities

Wheat and Wheat Flour

The area does not produce wheat, and must rely entirely upon imports of wheat and wheat flour to meet rapidly increasing demand (table 21). The total demand in 1958 was 263,286 tons, wheat equivalent; it is projected at 459,588 tons for 1975. Demand within the different parts of the area varies rather considerably. Per capita consumption is comparatively high in Jamaica and in Trinidad and Tobago and low in the remainder of the area. Accordingly, income elasticity for flour was estimated at 0.50 to 0.45 for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and from 0.70 to 0.80 for the remainder of the area. Imports have been in the form of flour, except for small quantities of wheat imported for local milling in Jamaica. This composition of imports is projected to continue through 1975, except for an increase of approximately 50 percent in the quantity of wheat milled in Jamaica.

The projections are probably reasonable in view of recent trends and expectations. However, the composition of imports will likely shift more from flour to wheat than the study report indicates because of an increasing concern for industrial development in the area, as well as the desire to conserve foreign exchange through local processing. Trinidad and Tobago completed installation of a flour mill in early 1965 and it is likely that other areas will follow suit. Also, Jamaica may experience a greater expansion in the milling industry than the study indicated.

Corn

Projections in the study report indicate that corn production in the area is expected to increase significantly during 1958-75, but that demand and imports will likely increase at a more rapid rate (table 22). Production is expected to increase from 17,277 tons to 22,531, an increase of 30 percent. Study estimates of area harvested and yields are incomplete, but data for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago--countries which account for most of the area's production--indicate an increase in yields from 327 kilos to 1,325 per acre. This increase more than offsets a projected decline of approximately two-thirds in the area for corn production. However, the study report indicates that acreage estimates are very unreliable. While the production increase seems reasonable, and perhaps even too modest, it is extremely doubtful that the yield increases can be achieved. Most probably, the area will show a much smaller decrease than indicated. In this instance, production was apparently projected independently of acreage and yields.

Total demand for corn is projected to increase from 38,264 tons in 1958 to 58,149 in 1975, or by 52 percent. Most of the increase is projected in household demand, although a significant increase in demand for livestock feed is also anticipated. Demand projections vary sharply within the area; the greatest gains for human consumption are expected in British Guiana. Largest gains in livestock feeding are expected in Jamaica as a result of emphasis on livestock production, particularly on poultry and dairy output. Overall, increases reflect projected population and income gains. Income elasticities are estimated at 0.80 for British Guiana and 0.30 for the remainder of the area.

Imports are expected to increase from 20,987 tons in 1958 to 35,618 in 1975. Apparently, much of the corn imported in the past has been in the form of cornmeal, but it is possible that local milling will increase (except perhaps in the smaller islands), and that by 1975 imports will be largely in the form of corn.

Oats and Barley

Oats and barley are not produced in the area. Barley is imported primarily in the form of malt for beer production, and oats as grain largely for livestock feed. Demand estimates for these grains were incomplete in the study because of insufficient basic data. However, the study does contain some basis for making approximations starting with 1958 imports since it does project beer demand for Jamaica as well as the area's demand for imports of certain feedstuffs (table 23). The import demand for barley, mostly malt in barley equivalent, for the area is projected to increase from 5,206 tons to 10,658 by 1975. Imports of oats are also projected to increase rapidly, from 5,078 tons in 1958 to 9,496 by 1975. It is possible that these projections may prove somewhat high for barley, as the increase in beer consumption projected for Jamaica may prove excessive when applied to the area as a whole. Projections for oats appear more reasonable in terms of the anticipated increase in needs for livestock feed as well as the limited local feed supplies.

Fats and Oils

The area's supply of edible fats and oils is expected to remain deficit during the study period (table 24). Local production is expected to nearly double from 1958 to 1975, increasing from 32,175 tons to 57,561. This excludes butter, which is included under dairy products, but includes some edible oil production from imported copra; copra trade is considered separately. Most of the local production will be from the area's copra output and smaller amounts from animal fats. Edible oil will account for more than two-thirds of the output. Trinidad and Tobago, the major producers in the past, will be displaced by Jamaica by 1975, mainly because more rapid increases in copra production are anticipated in Jamaica. Increased copra output is expected from gains in acreage, numbers of trees, and yields. Control of the recently identified red ring nematode in Trinidad and Tobago, and introduction of Malay dwarfs which are resistant to lethal yellowing in Jamaica, will contribute to increases in tree numbers and yields. Fertilizer use is already comparatively high.

Demand for edible fats and oils is expected to increase at about the same rate as production--from 34,203 tons to 59,072. Greatest relative gains are expected in Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados, where income elasticity is estimated at 0.60, compared with estimates of 0.40 for Trinidad and Tobago and 0.30 for British Guiana.

Net imports of edible fats and oils for consumption are expected to decrease somewhat from 2,028 tons in 1958 to 1,511 in 1975. Such imports will most likely be in the form of refined oil for cooking purposes.

However, the study also indicates an additional net deficit in copra required for the manufacture of these edible oils and soap (table 25). This assumes increased local soap production, which is expected to increase from 13,000 tons to 26,000 in the study period. Soap is produced throughout the area, of which more than 85 percent is laundry soap. Toilet soap production is limited to Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. From a small net export of 37 tons in 1958, copra import requirements are expected to reach 8,285 tons in 1975, an amount equivalent to 4,987 tons of refined oil. It is possible that import needs will be met in oil if copra supplies are not available or if processing shifts occur.

Roots, Vegetables, and Pulses

The area is expected to continue to be highly deficit in roots and starchy vegetables, other vegetables, and pulses, including peanuts (table 26). In terms of quantity, roots and starchy vegetables constitute by far the principal production. Other vegetables are considerably more important than pulses. Significant production gains are projected by 1975, mainly through increased yields. Acreage devoted to these crops, however, is expected to show some decline. Output suffers from competition from bananas, low fertilizer application, and little work on improved varieties.

The greatest proportionate increases in demand for these commodities are anticipated for Jamaica and the lowest for Trinidad and Tobago. Demand for Irish potatoes is expected to increase more than demand for other roots and starchy vegetables. Little difference is expected among the other vegetables except for an increased preference for processed vegetables. The greatest increase in demand for pulses is expected for dried peas and beans, with little increase in the demand for peanuts.

The area's net import requirements for roots and starchy vegetables (fresh equivalent) are expected to increase from 29,665 tons in 1958 to 133,993 in 1975. For other vegetables (fresh equivalent), the projected increase is from 7,005 tons to 33,159; for pulses and peanuts, from 13,542 tons to 31,278. The deficit for roots and starchy vegetables is expected to be filled mainly by imports of Irish potatoes. Present imports of other vegetables consist mainly of onions, garlic, and to a lesser extent carrots and lettuce; imports of these commodities are expected to continue at about the same relative rates. Pulse imports are expected to be mainly dried peas and beans, mostly kidney beans and blackeyed peas.

Deciduous Fruits

Deciduous fruits are generally not produced in the area and must be imported. (Avocado pears are the main exception.) Imports from outside the area are mostly apples and grapes in fresh, dried, and preserved forms. Study estimates show that income elasticities are high, with a range from 0.55 for Trinidad and Tobago to 0.80 for British Guiana.

Total demand for the area for apples, pears, and grapes was estimated in the study at 2,680 tons for 1958 and projected to 4,814 for 1975. However, such projections have limited usefulness since neither the fruits nor their forms were estimated separately. Separate tabulations were not readily available from official trade data for use in this summary. Consequently, fresh apple and grape imports--the largest group imported from outside the area on a value basis--were taken from official trade data and projected on the basis of study rates for demand for apples, pears, and grapes as one category (table 27). Imports for the area totaled 2,351 tons for 1958; they are projected at 4,423 tons for 1975, an increase of nearly 90 percent.

Eggs

A continuing deficit in eggs is projected in spite of anticipation of rapid production increases (table 28). Production is expected to more than double, increasing from 11,277 tons in 1958 to 25,030 in 1975. The most rapid rate of gain is anticipated for Trinidad and Tobago, although Jamaica will continue as the area's major producer. Anticipation of rapid gains reflects the continuing revolution in the development of a modern poultry industry. However, the study indicates that Newcastle disease has reduced poultry numbers and contributed to lower egg output than planned, particularly in Trinidad and Tobago.

The pattern of egg consumption for the area is expected to resemble the production pattern, increasing from 11,733 tons to about 26,278 between 1958 and 1975. The increases in consumption reflect population gains, increased income, and very high income elasticities of demand. Income elasticities are estimated at 1.60 for British Guiana and at 1.40 for the remainder of the area.

Imports of eggs are expected to increase from 456 tons, fresh equivalent, in 1958 to 1,248 in 1975. Most of the imports are presently in the form of fresh eggs; a decreasing proportion of processed eggs is expected in the future.

Dairy Products

Although area production of fresh milk and dairy products is expected to continue deficient through 1975 (tables 29 and 30), milk production is expected to increase from 79,752 tons in 1958 to 116,348 in 1975. Estimates of production gains are based on expected increases in numbers of cattle and productivity gains. Productivity gains are estimated primarily on the basis of better management, including pasture improvement, although breeding programs--including the program which developed the "Jamaica Hope" breed--also contribute to production increases. Little improvement is expected in control of hoof-and-mouth disease in British Guiana, a disease endemic to that area. Jamaica will remain the major producer and will also show the greatest production gains. Moreover, at the time the study was completed, Jamaica was the only part of the area that had facilities for the production of dairy products and for the reconstitution of imported solids into fresh milk for local consumption. In 1963, however, a plant started operating in Trinidad and Tobago, and more recently plants began operating in St. Kitts in the Leeward Islands and in Barbados. The output of milk products in Jamaica is projected to increase by more than 50 percent in this period; most of the increase will be in evaporated and condensed milk.

Consumer demand for fluid milk, including processing in Jamaica, is expected to nearly double between 1958 and 1975, increasing from 91,288 tons to 165,938. Jamaica is expected to remain the biggest milk consumer, although more rapid gains are expected in Trinidad and Tobago. This rapid increase in fluid milk demand for the area reflects high income elasticities, ranging from 0.70 to 0.90 for household use. In addition, the area's import demand for milk products is expected to increase from 31,803 tons to 57,545 in this period, reflecting the total product demand for the area except for Jamaica; local production of evaporated and condensed milk in Jamaica is expected to increase from 13,276 tons to 22,300. Imported products consist mainly of evaporated and condensed milk. Small amounts of butter, cheese, dried skim milk, and other milk products are also imported.

The area deficit in fluid milk was estimated at 11,536 tons in 1958 and at 49,590 in 1975. According to the study, this deficiency was not expected to be met by dried skim milk imports, except for Jamaica where reconstitution facilities were available; imports would probably meet the deficit. However, for purposes of this summary, the deficit for Trinidad and Tobago is also expected to be covered by exports since a plant was constructed there after the study was completed. The deficit is expected to remain in other parts of the area, since such plants are either unavailable or since imports are unlikely. Therefore, the fluid milk deficit in Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago of 11,536 tons in

1958 and 38,929 in 1975 is expected to be fulfilled by imports of skim milk solids, which will increase from 1,038 tons to 3,504 in this period. In addition, the study report, as supplemented by this summary, indicates that import demand for other dairy products--butter, evaporated condensed milk, cheese, and dried milk--will increase from 31,803 tons to 57,545. Development of new plants and of the capacity to import in other parts of the area could result in an import increase and a shift from other milk products to dried skim milk.

Meat

The projections indicate that the deficit in the area's fresh meat supply is expected to increase by more than 150 percent between 1958 and 1975, in spite of rapid production gains indicated (table 31). Projections exclude processed meat supplies which account for less than 15 percent of total meat supplies, and which are expected to decline steadily in the future. Total meat output was estimated at 29,069 tons in 1958 and is expected to nearly double to 55,269 in 1975. Principal gains are likely to be in beef and poultry, both of which are expected to double. Increased production of beef is projected for all parts of the area. The rapid gains for beef are expected to result mainly from increased cattle numbers, with little gain in slaughter rates and weights, as a consequence of large increases in permanent meadow and pasture land in Jamaica, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados. Better livestock and pasture management, especially increased use of fertilizer, were considered to be more important factors than breeding programs. Hoof-and-mouth disease in British Guiana is expected to continue to affect output adversely.

Production of other red meat (pork, mutton, and goat meat) was projected to increase over 50 percent, an increase anticipated for reasons similar to those for beef increases. As pointed out earlier, the increase in poultry output reflects the continuing revolutionary change taking place in poultry production in spite of the persisting problem of Newcastle disease.

Meat demand is projected to increase from 38,246 tons in 1958 to 78,786 in 1975. Gains reflect population growth, income increases, and high income elasticities. The elasticities range from an estimated low of 0.50 for goat meat in Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados, to a high of 1.50 for poultry for the area (excluding Trinidad and Tobago whose elasticities are estimated at 1.00).

Net meat import demand for the area is projected to increase from 9,177 tons in 1958 to 23,517 in 1975 by the following types: Beef, from 5,504 tons to 11,244; other red meat, from 1,546 tons to 5,173; and poultry, from 2,127 tons to 7,100. Each part of the area is projected to continue to be a net meat importer, in spite of the fact that Jamaica is expected to make small poultry exports starting in 1970 and British Guiana is expected to develop a small export surplus of beef in 1970. It is possible that some meat imports may be in the form of slaughter cattle, a kind of trade that has taken place between the British and French Islands in the eastern Caribbean in the past. However, such shipments are expected to be negligible with the requirement filled almost entirely in the form of meat imports.

Cotton

Import demand for cotton (upland type), estimated at 2,266 tons in 1960, is projected to increase to 2,691 by 1975 (table 20). A considerably greater increase could occur through development of the local cotton mill industry. Consequently, the volume of cotton imports could overtake the presently large volume of imports of piece goods.

Estimates of raw cotton imports are not on a "net" basis and do not take into account the textile trade of the area, including exports of products and large imports of piece goods. Such imports of cotton goods have increased in recent years, much of which have been exported in the form of clothing after local manufacture. This has applied mainly to Jamaica, but similar trends have developed in other parts of the area, primarily in Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados.

Tobacco

The area is expected to remain deficit in tobacco through 1975 (table 27). Tobacco is grown for domestic use throughout the area, but it is largely a noncash crop except in Jamaica and, to a lesser extent, in St. Lucia and Grenada in the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana. Jamaican production, estimated at 590 tons in 1961, is projected to increase to 816 by 1975. Marginal increases are expected in the cultivated area devoted to tobacco in Jamaica since tobacco is not generally competitive with other crops.

Unmanufactured tobacco imports for the area totaled 2,293 tons in 1958, according to official trade data. In the absence of complete study projections, it is assumed for purposes of this summary that increased import requirements apply to other parts of the area at the study projection rate for Jamaica. In that case, tobacco imports for the area will increase to 3,093 tons by 1975. Such an assumption, however, may result in projecting an import requirement which is somewhat high since projections for Jamaica may reflect a higher consumption than might reasonably be expected for the rest of the area. The likely expansion of cigarette manufacturing plants in other parts of the area and introduction of such plants in new areas are expected to counteract this tendency toward overestimation.

Trade

Commodity and trade balance projections arrived at in the study provide a basis for indicative total and agricultural trade projections for the area. Although such projections are not included in the study report, they are necessary to summarize general trade implications of the study for the area and for U.S. agriculture. Trade projections were calculated for exports and imports and are based on constant prices (1958) for purposes of analysis.

Principal agricultural exports of commodities included in the study are projected as sugar, bananas, citrus, rice, cocoa beans, coffee beans, and cotton in that order on a value basis. Of these commodities, only citrus and rice are likely to offer significant competition with U.S. agricultural exports. As indicated earlier, even here competition will probably be confined mostly to Commonwealth countries and territories, primarily in the Caribbean; such competition will be of limited importance in view of the relatively small quantities and values involved.

The wide range of agricultural imports projected indicates growing opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports. Of the study commodities, projected imports in their order of magnitude on a value basis are as follows: Wheat and wheat flour, vegetables, dairy products, corn, meat, pulses, barley and malt, oats, copra, fresh apples and grapes, tobacco, cotton, edible fats and oils, and eggs. All of these commodities offer market opportunities for U.S. agricultural exports in varying degrees. However, as indicated earlier in this summary report, competition for most of these imports will be keen, particularly from Commonwealth suppliers.

Exports

Agricultural exports for the area in the base period 1958 were valued at $178.4 million, or 38 percent of total exports of $466.7 million (table 32). Agricultural exports ranged from a low of 15 percent of the total for Trinidad and Tobago to 92 percent for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados. Exports of the individual agricultural commodities covered by the study report totaled $140.0 million, or 78 percent of the area's agricultural exports; sugar alone accounted for 56 percent of all agricultural exports.

Total agricultural exports for the area are projected to increase by 36 percent to $243.1 million in 1965; by 55 percent to $276.8 million in 1970; and by 70 percent to

$303.3 million in 1975 (table 33). As a consequence of a more rapid increase indicated for other exports, agriculture's share of total exports is projected to drop from 38 percent in 1958 to 30 in 1975. The value of exports of commodities included in the study was projected to increase more rapidly than total agricultural exports--to $251.3 million by 1975 or 83 percent of the agricultural total. Sugar will continue to dominate agricultural exports. Exports of other study commodities, in order of their projected importance in 1975, are bananas, citrus, rice, cocoa beans, coffee beans, and cotton.

Agricultural exports to the United States totaled $11.5 million in 1958. This was 6 percent of the area's total agricultural exports--but only 1 percent of the exports of commodities included in the study. (In contrast, 20 percent of all exports went to the United States.) Assuming that the United States will continue as the destination for 6 percent of total agricultural exports, such exports would increase to $14.6 million in 1965; to $16.6 million in 1970; and to $18.2 million in 1975. However, U.S. agricultural imports from the area tripled in the period 1958-62 and now exceed U.S. agricultural exports to the area as a result of both strengthened trade relations and increasing import needs for commodities available from the area. If these favorable conditions continue, the United States will likely take an increasing share of the area's agricultural exports in the future.

Imports

The area's agricultural imports in 1958 reached $117.5 million, 66 percent of the value of agricultural exports, and 21 percent of the value of total imports of $571.5 million (table 32). Agricultural imports varied from 17 percent of total imports for Trinidad and Tobago to 31 percent for the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados. Agricultural commodities covered by the study represented 56 percent of total agricultural imports. Wheat and wheat flour alone accounted for nearly 17 percent of the total, and dairy products for almost 13 percent.

Projections of agricultural imports show increases over 1958 of 37 percent to $161.1 million in 1965; 65 percent to $193.9 million in 1970; and 94 percent to $228.3 million in 1975 (table 33). Calculations indicate that agricultural imports will increase to 75 percent of agricultural exports but decrease to 20 percent of total imports in 1975. Also, imports of commodities covered by the study will represent 59 percent of total agricultural imports in 1975.

According to these calculations, wheat and flour and dairy products will remain the most important imports in 1975. However, vegetable imports (with a fourfold increase) are expected to have the most rapid rate of gain. Other projected increases are as follows: Meat and eggs, 250 percent; dairy products, pulses, and fresh apples and grapes, 200 percent; corn, oats, and barley, 78 percent; wheat and flour, 75 percent; tobacco, 35 percent; and cotton, 17 percent. Imports of edible fats and oils are expected to decline by 25 percent. The area is expected to change from a small rice importer to a limited exporter, and from a small copra exporter to a minor importer.

In 1958, the area's agricultural imports from the United States were valued at $25.5 million, or 22 percent of total agricultural imports; 16 percent of all imports came from the United States. Of the commodities included in the study, 26 percent came from the United States, compared with 17 percent of other agricultural imports. If the area continued to receive 22 percent of agricultural imports from the United States, the total would reach $35.4 million in 1965; $42.7 million in 1970; and $50.2 million in 1975. In contrast, U.S. agricultural exports to the area increased by 50 percent in 1958-62, although they are now exceeded by U.S. agricultural imports from the area. However, the area's agricultural imports from the United States could continue to grow rapidly since the United States has taken an increasing share of the area's exports, and will continue to be able to supply even larger amounts of most agricultural imports.

Table 1.--Estimates of population, by country or territory, 1946-60, and projections through 1975

Item	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	British Guiana	Total
Rate of average annual increase in--[1]			Percent		
1946-60	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.5	2.2
1960-75	1.8	3.5	1.6	3.6	2.4
Population:			Number		
1946[2]	1,295,476	577,970	546,909	375,701	2,796,056
1947	1,315,900	573,910	555,240	386,560	2,831,610
1948	1,336,700	590,340	562,900	397,720	2,887,660
1949	1,357,800	607,210	571,080	409,220	2,945,310
1950	1,379,300	624,560	579,430	421,030	3,004,320
1951	1,401,000	641,140	588,130	433,220	3,063,490
1952	1,423,100	660,690	596,390	445,740	3,125,920
1953	1,442,400	679,670	606,070	458,620	3,186,760
1954	1,468,400	699,120	613,890	471,880	3,253,290
1955	1,491,600	719,110	662,840	485,510	3,359,060
1956	1,515,200	739,670	631,920	499,530	3,386,320
1957	1,539,100	760,820	641,110	514,000	3,455,030
1958	1,563,100	782,690	650,710	528,840	3,525,340
1959	1,588,100	804,980	659,980	544,110	3,597,170
1960	1,613,148	827,957	669,654	558,769	3,669,528
Projection 1:[3]					
1965	1,744,400	953,290	719,610	646,530	4,063,830
1970	1,886,500	1,097,600	774,010	744,400	4,502,510
1975	2,040,100	1,263,800	832.130	858,340	4,994,370
Projection 2:[4]					
1965	1,827,300	948,660	760,940	649,950	4,186,850
1970	2,069,900	1,087,200	865,190	756,010	4,778,300
1975	2,343,600	1,245,700	982,930	874,380	5,446,610

[1] Rates apply to intercensal years and projection 1 only.
[2] Census year, except for Jamaica, which was estimated on the basis of 1943 census.
[3] Assumes continuation of 1946-60 migration pattern.
[4] Assumes no migration.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 2.1.iv and 2b.

Table 2.--Economic indicators, by country or territory, base year and projections through 1975[1]

Indicator and country or territory	Base period[2]		1965		1970		1975	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Million dollars	Dollars	Million dollars	Dollars	Million dollars	Dollars	Million dollars	Dollars
Consumption:								
Jamaica	436	280	604	347	769	409	912	445
Trinidad and Tobago	289	359	467	490	592	539	713	565
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	115	177	150	207	181	234	215	258
British Guiana	112	200	133	205	154	206	178	207
Total	952	266	1,354	333	1,696	377	2,018	404
National income:								
Jamaica	496	316	700	400	893	473	1,082	529
Trinidad and Tobago	357	443	576	838	730	666	874	692
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	125	192	162	225	198	257	244	293
British Guiana	139	248	166	257	191	257	220	256
Total	1,117	312	1,604	394	2,012	447	2,420	484
Gross domestic product at factor cost:								
Jamaica	556	356	796	456	1,010	535	1,114	545
Trinidad and Tobago	460	572	717	752	909	828	1,086	859
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	130	199	171	236	208	268	255	307
British Guiana	158	282	188	291	217	291	249	290
Total	1,304	364	1,872	460	2,344	520	2,704	541

[1] Constant prices, base years.
[2] 1958 for Jamaica and Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados; 1959 for Trinidad and Tobago; and 1960 for British Guiana. Adjustments to 1958 are: Trinidad and Tobago, $424 million and $555 per capita; British Guiana, $147 million and $281 per capita; and total, $1,257 million and $356 per capita.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 1.2.ii,3c, 4b, 5a, and 6b.

Table 3.--Trade balance of goods and services, by country or territory, base year, and projections through 1975[1]

Country or territory	Base period[2]			1975		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
	1,000 dollars			1,000 dollars		
Jamaica	205,282	171,480	-33,802	442,624	423,962	-18,662
Trinidad and Tobago	287,217	295,441	8,224	530,045	574,842	44,797
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	84,632	62,143	-22,489	148,685	122,664	-26,021
British Guiana	87,365	78,639	-8,726	122,705	116,212	-6,493
Total	664,496	607,703	-56,793	1,244,059	1,237,680	-6,379

[1] Constant prices, base years.
[2] 1958 for Jamaica and Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados; 1959 for Trinidad and Tobago; and 1960 for British Guiana.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 3c, 4b, 5a, and 6b.

Table 4.--Jamaica: Sample distribution of 1958 survey households and estimated average weekly food expenditures

Item	Kingston	Other towns	Rural	Total or weighted average
			Number	
Sample distribution:				
Households	352	127	681	1,160
Persons	1,138	506	3,209	4,853
Persons per household	3.23	3.98	4.71	4.18
			Dollars[1]	
Weekly expenditures, per capita:				
Fresh meat	.34	.25	.12	.18
Tinned & pickled meat	.11	.04	.02	.05
Fresh fish	.12	.08	.02	.05
Tinned & pickled fish	.07	.05	.05	.06
Roots & starchy vegetables	.23	.24	.22	.23
Other fresh vegetables	.12	.06	.04	.06
Fresh fruit	.10	.05	.04	.05
Tinned & dried fruits & vegetables	.07	.05	.04	.05
Milk products & eggs	.31	.22	.10	.16
Oils & fats (excluding butter)	.09	.08	.05	.06
Cereals & bakery products	.38	.25	.17	.22
Sugar, sweets, etc	.09	.07	.05	.07
Nonalcoholic drinks	.16	.13	.05	.09
Meals away from home	.41	.12	.03	.13
Total	2.69	1.68	1.02	1.45

[1] Total value of consumption, including gifts and domestic production.

ERS-Foreign 94, table 3.2.i.

Table 5.--Estimated per capita food consumption and expenditures, by territory, 1958

Item	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	British Guiana
			Kilograms	
Food consumption per capita:				
Cereals, total	80.5	[1] 129.5	81.4	115.6
Rice	19.2	46.7	23.8	67.6
Sugar & sugar preparations	37.9	29.0	38.6	30.8
Roots & starchy vegetables (including plantains)	113.9	66.3	81.5	40.8
Vegetables & pulses	32.1	40.9	22.3	21.5
Fruit (including bananas)	132.0	76.1	73.4	13.5
Meat (including poultry)	13.6	16.9	14.5	10.5
Fish	14.6	11.6	29.5	12.7
Milk products (excl. butter)	24.0	29.9	32.9	30.4
Eggs	4.2	2.4	3.7	1.4
Oils & fats (including butter)	8.3	12.5	11.3	15.4
Total	461.1	415.1	389.1	292.6
			Calories	
Calories per day	2,111	2,532	2,040	2,200
			Dollars[2]	
Estimated total expenditures per capita on food	102.30	129.90	[3] 79.60	[4] 90.70

[1] Study report adjusted upward from 129.5; see table 7.
[2] Total value of consumption, including gifts and domestic production.
[3] 1956, excluding Windward Islands.
[4] 1959.

ERS-Foreign 94, table 3.4.i.

Table 6.--Estimates of income elasticity of demand (quantity) for specified commodities, by territory, 1958

Commodity	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados	British Guiana
Cereals:				
Rice	.45	.10	.45	0
Flour	.50	.45	.70	.80
Wheat	.25	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn and corn meal	.30	.30	.30	.80
Others	.25	.45	.70	.80
Sugar & preparations	.40	.40	.40	.40
Roots & starchy vegetables:				
Irish potatoes	.70	.40	.70	.50
Sweetpotatoes	.70	.40	n.a.	.50
Others	-.10	.25	0	.25
Vegetables & pulses:				
Tomatoes, fresh and processed	.55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other vegetables, fresh	.55	.45	.50	.55
Other vegetables, processed	.70	.45	.70	.55
Pulses, including peanuts	.55	.25	.50	.40
Fruit:				
Apples, pears, and grapes	.66	.55	.66	.80
Bananas	.65	.55	.66	.80
Citrus (oranges & grapefruit)	.65	.55	.66	.80
Citrus (limes & tangerines)	.66			
Coconuts	.65	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All others, fresh	.66	.55	.66	.80
Processed	.70	.55	.70	.80
Meat:				
Beef	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10
Goat	.50	n.a.	.50	n.a.
Mutton	1.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pork	1.10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other fresh	n.a.	1.00	1.10	1.10
Beef & pork, salted	.10	n.a.	.10	n.a.
Processed	1.00	.50	1.00	.25
Poultry	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.50
Canned	n.a.	n.a.	1.50	n.a.
Fish:				
Fresh	.55	.55	.45	.55
Canned	1.50	n.a.	1.50	1.50
Salted & pickled	-.05	n.a.	-.05	0
Others	.55	.55	n.a.	n.a.
Milk:				
Fresh	.90	.70	.90	.70
Evaporated, etc	.45	.35	.45	.45
Cheese	.85	.60	.85	.75
Other products	.85	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Eggs	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.60
Oils & fats:				
Butter	1.00	.85	1.00	1.20
Others	.60	.40	.60	.30

n.a. = not available.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d.

Table 7.--Per capita consumption estimates for principal commodities, by country or territory, 1958, and demand projections for 1965, 1970, and 1975

Commodity	Consumption, 1958				Demand projections for--											
					1965				1970				1975			
	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana
	Kilograms															
Cereals:	80.5	129.5	81.4	115.6	89.2	143.6	89.2	117.9	95.3	148.3	95.0	118.1	99.6	150.1	99.8	118.2
Rice	19.2	46.7	23.8	67.6	21.2	48.4	25.5	67.6	22.6	48.9	26.8	67.6	23.6	49.1	27.9	67.6
Flour	50.2	[1] 71.6	50.9	43.5	56.1	[1] 83.4	56.6	45.5	60.3	[1] 86.5	60.9	45.7	63.1	[1] 87.9	64.4	45.8
Wheat	.5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.6	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Corn and corn meal	8.0	9.2	6.2	.4	8.6	9.5	6.5	.5	9.0	10.5	6.7	.5	9.3	10.6	6.9	.5
Othera	2.6	[1] 2.0	.5	4.1	2.8	[1] 2.3	.6	4.3	2.9	[1] 2.4	.6	4.3	3.0	[1] 2.5	.6	4.3
Sugar and preparations	37.9	29.0	38.6	30.8	41.4	33.3	41.0	31.6	44.0	34.4	42.9	31.6	45.7	34.9	44.4	31.6
Roots & atarchy vegetables:	113.9	66.3	81.5	40.8	113.4	74.2	82.4	41.4	113.3	76.1	83.1	41.5	113.1	77.1	83.7	41.5
Irish potatoes	5.8	13.4	8.2	15.1	6.7	15.4	9.1	15.4	7.4	15.9	9.8	15.4	7.8	16.1	10.4	15.4
Sweetpotatoes	6.7	16.4	Negl.	1.4	7.8	18.9	Negl.	1.4	8.6	19.5	Negl.	1.4	9.1	19.8	Negl.	1.4
Othera	101.4	36.5	73.3	24.3	98.9	39.9	73.3	24.6	97.3	40.7	73.3	24.7	96.2	41.2	73.3	24.7
Vegetables and pulses:	32.1	40.9	22.3	21.5	36.2	46.5	24.1	22.1	39.1	48.1	25.4	22.1	41.2	48.8	26.5	22.1
Tomatoes, fresh & proc	16.9	)	)	)	19.1	)	)	)	20.6	)	)	)	21.7	)	)	)
Other vegetables, fresh	10.9	23.2)	18.0)	12.7)	12.3	26.8)	19.4)	13.1)	13.3	27.9)	20.5)	13.1)	14.0	28.3)	21.4)	13.1)
Other vegetables, proc	.7	2.6	.7	1.3	.8	3.2	.8	1.3	.9	3.3	.8	1.3	.9	3.4	.9	1.3
Pulses	3.6	15.1	3.6	7.5	4.4	16.5	3.9	7.7	4.3	16.9	4.1	7.7	4.6	17.1	4.2	7.7
Fruits:	132.0	76.1	73.4	13.5	152.3	91.6	81.2	14.1	166.9	95.5	87.0	14.3	176.7	97.6	91.8	14.3
Apples, pears, and grapes	1.0	.6	.2	.3	1.2	.8	.3	.8	1.3	.8	.3	.8	1.4	.8	.3	.8
Bananas	49.5	30.5	16.7	2.0	57.1	36.7	18.5	2.1	62.5	38.3	19.8	2.2	66.1	39.1	20.9	2.2
Citrus (oranges & grapefruit)	15.0	)	)	)	17.3	)	)	)	18.9	)	)	)	20.3	)	)	)
Citrus (limes & tangerines)	4.6	17.9)	9.0)	8.7)	5.3	21.5)	9.9)	9.1)	5.8	22.4)	10.6	9.1)	6.2	22.9)	11.2	9.1)
Coconuts	14.1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	16.3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	17.8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	18.9	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
All others, fresh	46.7	25.5	46.6	1.2	54.0	30.7	51.5	1.3	59.2	32.0	55.2	1.3	62.6	32.7	58.3	1.3
Processed fruits	1.1	1.6	.9	.8	1.3	1.9	1.0	.8	1.4	2.0	1.1	.8	1.5	2.0	1.1	.8
Meat:	13.6	16.9	14.5	10.5	17.0	22.2	16.3	11.2	19.1	23.6	17.5	11.2	20.6	24.3	18.7	11.3
Beef	7.4	5.2	4.1	6.3	9.4	7.1	4.9	6.7	10.7	7.6	5.4	6.7	11.6	7.8	5.9	6.8
Goat	1.5	Negl.	1.6	Negl.	1.7	Negl.	1.7	Negl.	1.8	Negl.	1.8	Negl.	1.9	Negl.	1.9	Negl.
Mutton	.3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.4	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.4	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Pork	1.9	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2.4	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2.8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	3.0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Other fresh	Negl.	2.4	.7	1.3	Negl.	3.2	.8	1.4	Negl.	3.4	.9	1.4	Negl.	3.6	1.0	1.4
Beef and pork, salted	1.1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1.3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1.2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1.3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Salted	Negl.	Negl.	4.8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.9	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.9	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	5.	Negl.
Canned	Negl.	Negl.	1.6	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2.0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2.5	Negl.
Processed	.3	4.3	.7	2.3	.4	5.1	.8	2.4	.4	5.3	.9	2.4	.4	5.4	.9	2.4
Poultry	1.1	5.2	1.2	.6	1.5	6.8	1.2	.7	1.8	7.3	1.4	.7	2.	7.6	1.7	.7
Fish:	14.6	11.6	23.5	12.7	16.	14.6	31.4	14.1	16.9	14.6	3	13.1	17.	14.9	4.	13.1
Fresh	6.4	7.0	22.5	7.6	7.3	8.5	24.1	7.9	7.9	8.8	25.3	7.9	8.3	9.	26.	.8
Canned	1.6	Negl.	1.2	1.1	2.1	Negl.	1.5	1.2	2.5	Negl.	1.7	1.	2.8	Negl.	1.9	1.
Salted	6.2	Negl.	5.8	Negl.	6.1	Negl.	4.8	Negl.	6.0	Negl.	5.7	Negl.	6.	Negl.	5.	Negl.
Salted and pickled	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.0	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4.
Other	.4	4.6	Negl.	Negl.	.5	6.	Negl.	Negl.	.5	5.8	Negl.	Negl.	.6	5.9	Negl.	Negl.
Milk:	24.	29.9	32.7	30.4	27.9	36.0	37.1	31.4	30.9	37.4	4	31.	3.	38.	4.	31.
Fresh	13.7	16.4	25.0	21.2	16.4	20.6	29.3	22.0	18.	21.6	33.1	22.	19.	22.	3.	22.
Evaporated	7.7	1.4	6.4	8.4	1.1	14.	6.8	8.4	1.	14.4	7.	8.4	11.	14.	7.	8.4
Cheese	.6	1.1	.7	.9	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	.8	1.4	1.1	.8	.8	1.4	1.	.8
Other products	.6	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.7	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	.8	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Eggs	4.7	2.4	3.7	1.4	5.	3.7	4.6	1.4	6.	4.	5.	1.4	7.	4.	5.	1.
Oils and fats:	9.3	12.	11.3	1.	8.	14.	12.	1.	1.	15.	13.	1.	11.	16.	14.	1.
Butter	1.2	1.3	1.3	.7	1.	1.	.9	.7	1.	1.	1.	.7	1.	1.	1.	.7
Other	7.1	11.	10.	4.7	8.1	1.	11.	4.9	8.	13.	11.	5.	9.	14.	12.	5.
Total, all items	461.1	493.1	389.1	3.	7.	479.	483.8	3.	4.	497.	4.	3.	5.	5.	1.	3.
Calories per capita per day	2,111	2,3	2,	2,	2,	2,381	2,	2,	2,	2,47	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,	2,

Negl. = Negligible.

Figures for "Other" commodities and "Other" leewards and "Other" products for 1958 are based on revised data for the year 1957 as shown in table 6.

[1] Wheat flour.

Table 8.--Total consumption estimates for principal commodities, by country or territory, 1958, and demand projections for 1965, 1970, and 1975

Commodity	Consumption by country or territory, 1958				Demand projections for--											
					1965				1970				1975			
	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago	Leewards, Windwards, Barbados	British Guiana
	1,000 metric tons															
Cereals:																
Rice	30	37	15	36	37	46	18	44	43	54	21	50	48	63	23	58
Flour	78	[1] 56	33	23	98	[1] 73	41	29	114	[1] 88	47	34	129	[1] 106	54	36
Wheat	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Corn & corn meal	13	7	4	(2)	15	9	5	(2)	17	12	5	(2)	19	13	6	(2)
Others	4	[1] 2	(2)	2	5	[1] 2	(2)	3	5	[1] 3	(1)	3	6	[1] 3	1	4
Sugar & preparations	59	23	25	16	72	32	30	20	83	38	33	24	93	44	37	27
Roots & starchy vegetables:																
Irish potatoes	9	11	5	8	12	15	7	10	14	17	8	11	16	20	9	13
Sweetpotatoes	10	13		1	14	18		1	16	21		1	19	25		1
Others	158	29	48	13	173	38	53	16	184	45	57	18	197	52	61	21
Vegetables & pulses:																
Tomatoes, fresh & proc	26	)	)	)	33	)	)	)	39	)	)	)	44	)	)	)
Other vegetables, fresh	17	18)	12)	7)	21	26)	14)	8	25	31)	16)	10)	28	36)	18)	13)
Other vegetables, proc	1	3	(2)	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	1
Pulses	6	12	2	4	7	16	3	5	8	19	3	6	9	22	4	7
Fruits:																
Apples, pears, & grapes	2	1	(2)	(2)	2	1	(2)	1	2	1	(2)	1	3	1	(2)	1
Bananas	77	24	11	1	100	35	13	1	117	42	15	2	135	49	17	2
Citrus (oranges & grapefruit)	23	)	)	)	30	)	)	)	36	)	)	)	41	)	)	)
Citrus (limes & tangerines)	7	14)	6)	5)	9	20)	7)	6)	11	25)	8)	7)	13	29)	9)	8)
Coconuts	22	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	24	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	34	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	38	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
All others, fresh	73	20	30	1	94	29	37	1	112	35	43	1	128	41	49	1
Processed	2	1	1	(2)	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1
Meat:																
Beef	12	4	3	3	16	7	4	4	20	8	4	5	24	10	5	6
Goat	2	Negl.	1	Negl.	3	Negl.	1		3		1		4	Negl.	2	Negl.
Mutton	(2)	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Pork	3	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	4	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	5	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	6	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Other fresh	Negl.	2	(2)	1	Negl.	3	1	1	Negl.	4	1	1	Negl.	4	1	1
Beef & pork, salted	2	Negl.	3	Negl.	2	Negl.	4	Negl.	2	Negl.	4	Negl.	2	Negl.	4	Negl.
Processed	(2)	3	(2)	1	1	5	1	2	1	6	1	2	1	7	1	2
Poultry	2	4	1	(2)	3	6	1	(2)	3	8	1	1	4	9	1	1
Canned	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	Negl.
Fish:																
Fresh	10	6	15	4	13	8	17	5	15	10	20	6	17	11	22	7
Canned	2	Negl.	1	1	4	Negl.	1	1	5	Negl.	1	1	6	Negl.	2	1
Salted	10		4	2	11		4	3	11		4	3	12		5	3
Others	1	4	Negl.	Negl.	1	5	Negl.	Negl.	1	6	Negl.	Negl.	1	7	Negl.	Negl.
Milk:																
Fresh	21	13	17	11	29	20	21	14	35	24	25	16	40	28	29	20
Evaporated, etc	14	10	4	5	18	13	5	6	20	16	6	6	23	18	6	7
Cheese	1	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other products	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	1	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.
Eggs	7	2	2	1	10	4	3	1	12	4	4	1	15	5	5	1
Oils & fats:																
Butter	2	1	1	(2)	2	2	1	(2)	3	2	1	1	4	2	1	1
Others	11	9	7	8	14	12	8	10	17	15	9	11	19	17	10	13

Negl. = negligible.
[1] Flour adjusted upward and "others" adjusted downward due to study report error in table 7b.
[2] Less than 500 metric tons.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d.

Table 9.--Land in farms and total land area, by country or territory, for base year, and projections for 1965, 1970, and 1975

Country or territory and year	Land in farms[1]				Total land area
	Cropland	Other[2]	Total		
			In farms	Portion of total land area	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres
Jamaica:					2,823
Base period[3].....	613	[4] 1,210	1,823	64.6	
1965.....	682	[5] 1,220	1,902	67.4	
1970.....	683	[6] 1,225	1,908	67.6	
1975.....	685	[7] 1,220	1,905	67.5	
Trinidad & Tobago:					1,267
Base period[3].....	321	207	528	41.7	
1965.....	355	195	550	43.4	
1970.....	365	205	570	45.0	
1975.....	364	210	574	45.3	
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados:					862
Base period[3].....	289	[8] 188	477	55.3	
1965.....	320	165	485	56.3	
1970.....	340	180	520	60.3	
1975.....	363	187	550	63.8	
British Guiana:					53,120
Base period[3].....	313	2,626	2,939	5.5	
1965.....	459	2,850	3,309	6.2	
1970.....	489	3,000	3,489	6.6	
1975.....	497	3,250	3,747	7.1	
Total:					
Base period[3].....	1,536	4,231	5,767	9.9	58,072
1965.....	2,016	4,430	6,246	10.8	
1970.....	1,877	4,610	6,487	11.2	
1975.....	1,909	4,876	6,776	11.7	

[1] Excludes built-up and farm service areas.
[2] Permanent meadows and pastures, forest and woodland, and other.
[3] Base year is 1958, or most recent year for which information available.
[4] Includes 90,000 acres improved and 618,000 acres unimproved pasture; 225,000 acres forest and woodland; and 277,000 acres other.
[5] Includes 180,000 acres improved and 570,000 acres unimproved pasture; 220,000 acres forest and woodland; and 250,000 acres other.
[6] Includes 280,000 acres improved and 585,000 unimproved pasture; and 360,000 acres forest and woodland.
[7] Includes 350,000 acres improved and 550,000 unimproved pasture; and 320,000 acres forest and woodland.
[8] Includes 4,000 acres improved and 58,000 acres unimproved; 77,000 acres forest and woodland; and 44,000 acres for other agricultural land.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 9a-9b.

Table 10.--Estimated livestock numbers, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Cattle			Pigs	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
	Cows 2 years and over	All other cattle	Total cattle				
	1,000 head						
Jamaica:							
1958	55.4	244.5	299.9	195.6	268.7	13.2	1,463.1
1965	58.0	322.0	380.0	250.0	250.0	20.0	2,048.2
1970	65.0	410.0	475.0	300.0	230.0	35.0	2,600.0
1975	80.0	542.0	622.0	390.0	200.0	40.0	3,000.0
Trinidad and Tobago:							
1958	14.5	27.5	42.0	36.9	27.5	4.4	n.a.
1965	20.0	32.0	52.0	50.0	25.0	5.0	1,500.0
1970	21.0	37.0	58.0	70.0	20.0	5.0	1,750.0
1975	22.0	36.0	58.0	90.0	15.0	5.0	2,000.0
Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Barbados:							
1958	27.1	22.1	49.2	42.4	34.0	29.2	530.9
1965	31.0	23.0	54.0	50.4	34.0	30.0	650.9
1970	40.0	38.0	78.0	60.0	28.0	33.0	725.0
1975	43.0	49.0	92.0	65.4	25.0	37.0	890.0
British Guiana:							
1958	n.a.	n.a.	172.0	25.2	11.9	43.0	n.a.
1965	50.0	170.0	220.0	26.2	12.0	44.0	n.a.
1970	56.0	198.0	254.0	28.0	12.0	44.0	n.a.
1975	66.0	206.0	272.0	30.0	12.0	44.0	n.a.
Total:							
1958	n.a.	n.a.	563.1	300.1	342.1	89.8	n.a.
1965	159.0	547.0	706.0	376.6	321.0	99.0	n.a.
1970	182.0	683.0	865.0	458.0	290.0	117.0	n.a.
1975	211.0	833.0	1,044.0	575.4	252.0	126.0	n.a.

n.a. = not available.
ERS-Foreign 94, table 21b.

Table 11.--Total area of main crops, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Sugarcane	Bananas	Cocoa	Coffee	Coconuts	Citrus	Corn	Roots	Vegetables	Pulses	Rice	Other fruits, trees, and spices	Other crops[1]	Total[2]
	1,000 acres													
Jamaica:														
Base year[3]	153.1	140.0	[4] 22.0	35.0	94.0	45.0	37.0	100.0	32.6	43.5	10.0	49.0	2.1	763.4
1965	160.7	169.4	49.0	32.0	103.2	75.0	20.0	90.0	33.0	40.0	6.0	46.7	3.3	828.3
1970	165.6	181.8	63.0	35.0	98.2	80.2	15.2	85.0	36.0	35.0	6.0	46.2	3.8	851.0
1975	167.2	183.7	63.0	38.0	103.1	90.0	10.0	75.0	40.0	30.0	6.0	45.6	4.4	856.0
Trinidad and Tobago:														
Base year[3]	90.3	13.5	122.3	5.2	60.4	11.1	15.7	15.0	11.0	24.2	18.0	7.7	2.0	396.4
1965	94.8	16.4	122.3	6.0	64.2	18.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	20.1	18.0	7.7	Negl.	405.5
1970	97.6	17.3	122.3	6.1	68.0	22.0	10.0	13.0	12.8	18.2	19.8	7.7	1.0	415.8
1975	98.6	17.7	122.3	6.1	69.0	24.0	7.0	11.0	12.9	15.0	20.7	7.7	1.6	413.6
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados:														
Base year[3]	73.2	32.2	19.6	Negl.	28.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Negl.	n.a.	92.0	245.3
1965	76.9	57.6	20.0	Negl.	30.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Negl.	n.a.	85.0	269.9
1970	79.3	66.7	25.3	Negl.	38.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Negl.	n.a.	80.0	289.6
1975	80.1	71.6	25.4	Negl.	40.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Negl.	n.a.	95.7	312.8
British Guiana:														
Base year[3]	90.9	n.a.	Negl.	Negl.	26.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155.1	n.a.	39.8	312.5
1965	95.4	n.a.	Negl.	Negl.	36.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	284.3	n.a.	42.0	458.6
1970	98.3	n.a.	Negl.	Negl.	43.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	307.2	n.a.	40.0	488.6
1975	99.3	n.a.	Negl.	Negl.	46.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	311.8	n.a.	40.0	497.3
Total[5]														
Base year[3]	407.5	185.7	163.9	40.2	209.4	56.1	52.7	115.0	43.6	67.7	183.1	56.7	135.9	1,717.5
1965	427.8	243.4	191.3	38.0	234.7	93.0	32.0	104.0	45.0	60.1	308.3	54.4	130.3	1,962.3
1970	440.8	265.8	210.6	41.1	247.6	102.2	25.2	98.0	48.8	53.2	333.0	53.9	124.8	2,045.0
1975	445.2	273.0	210.7	44.1	258.3	114.0	17.0	86.0	52.9	45.0	338.5	53.3	141.7	2,079.7

n.a. = not available; Negl. = negligible.

[1] Includes all crops for which acreages not shown, including n.a. and negl.

[2] Exceeds total cropland by intercropping estimated as follows for Jamaica and Trinidad in 1,000 acres for years shown: Jamaica-150.3, 146.3, 168.0, and 171.0; and Trinidad and Tobago-75.4, 50.5, 50.8, and 49.6. Less than total cropland for Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Barbados due to underreporting for crops for which acreages are not shown in table by following amounts in 1,000 acres for years shown: 43.7, 50.1, 50.4, and 50.2. Estimates for British Guiana are the same as total cropland since adjustments for intercropping and underreporting have been made.

[3] 1958 or most recent information available.

[4] Adjustment of study report table 10a to include prebearing acreage.

[5] Totals for areas shown only.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 10a-d.

Table 12.--Total land in farms, by size of farm and by territory, for selected periods

Country or territory and year	Size of farms					Total land in farms 1 acre and over	Estimated acres in small plots up to 1 acre
	1-4.9 acres	5.0-9.9 acres	10.0-49.9 acres	50.0-99.9 acres	100 acres and over		
	Acres						
Jamaica:							
1946	[1] 114,363		[2] 424,585		1,198,206	1,737,154	n.a.
1958	[3] 248,700		[4] 723,200		828,800	1,800,700	22,300
Trinidad & Tobago:							
1946	38,109	39,898	95,089	25,277	216,564	414,937	18,990
1958	40,000	50,200	110,900	27,800	222,813	451,713	18,934
Leeward Islands:							
Antigua,							
1946	6,225	1,425	1,616	1,476	37,265	48,007	780
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla,							
1946	4,874	1,362	2,318	780	40,478	49,812	n.a.
Montserrat,							
1946	2,605	526	1,108	111	12,825	17,175	665
Windward Islands:							
Dominica,							
1946	7,320	6,346	17,509	5,753	42,363	79,291	1,024
1958	8,027	7,047	9,769	6,274	40,072	71,189	2,631
Grenada,							
1946	10,919	5,751	8,662	4,017	40,067	69,416	1,700
1956-57	14,021	7,066	9,496	4,030	32,715	67,328	3,122
St. Lucia,							
1946	2,404	5,800	22,066	4,112	31,745	66,127	462
1958	10,492	9,300	17,136	3,706	38,212	78,846	3,214
St. Vincent,							
1946	6,924	5,255	6,611	2,148	28,434	49,372	1,270
1957-58	8,986	5,316	6,182	1,305	22,584	44,373	1,602
Barbados:							
1946	7,401	1,744	2,949	1,677	74,809	88,580	8,805

n.a. = not available.
[1] 1-5.9 acres.
[2] 6-99.9 acres.
[3] 1-4.9 acres.
[4] 5-99.9 acres.

ERS-Foreign 94, table 4.5.viii.

Table 13.--British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago: Feedstuff imports in 1960 and projections through 1975

Commodity	1960	1965	1970	1975
	Metric tons			
Cereals and fodder[1]	2,101	2,626	3,236	3,887
Prepared meals	27,041	36,501	44,616	51,377
Other	3,798	5,127	6,266	7,216
Total	32,940	44,254	54,118	62,480

[1] Excludes unmilled grain.

ERS-Foreign 94, p. 112.

Table 14.--Sugarcane harvest and sugar production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Sugarcane			Sugar					
					Trade		Demand		
	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Production	Exports[1]	Imports	Household demand[2]	Manufacturing demand	Total
	Acres			Metric tons					
Jamaica:									
1958	152,568	21.54	3,286,345	338,324	276,659	248	59,179	2,734	61,913
1965	152,704	25.40	3,878,861	408,739	333,592	303	72,278	3,172	75,450
1970	157,286	30.48	4,794,299	505,204	418,109	347	82,930	4,512	87,442
1975	158,858	35.56	5,649,252	594,959	497,101	391	93,163	5,086	98,249
Trinidad & Tobago:									
1958	83,635	30.79	2,574,805	190,511	162,872	615	22,885	5,369	28,254
1965	90,050	30.48	2,744,851	284,740	247,686	852	31,731	6,175	37,906
1970	92,751	33.02	3,062,780	317,720	274,598	1,012	37,745	6,389	44,134
1975	93,680	35.56	3,331,415	345,588	296,636	1,183	44,122	6,013	50,135
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:									
1958	72,647	29.90	2,171,989	221,019	196,036	555	25,084	454	25,538
1965	73,118	32.97	2,410,983	280,115	250,715	651	29,501	550	30,051
1970	75,312	34.76	2,617,505	306,527	273,470	730	33,179	608	33,787
1975	76,063	37.19	2,828,919	328,542	291,734	813	36,958	663	37,621
British Guiana:									
1958	86,988	40.95	3,561,871	311,282	292,570	43	16,282	2,473	18,755
1965	90,659	40.64	3,684,552	347,604	324,214	54	20,404	3,040	23,444
1970	93,378	40.64	3,795,057	358,030	331,030	63	23,539	3,524	27,063
1975	94,312	40.64	3,833,017	361,611	330,431	72	27,167	4,085	31,252
Total:									
1958	395,838	29.29	11,595,010	1,061,136	928,137	1,461	123,430	11,030	134,460
1965	406,531	31.29	12,719,247	1,321,198	1,156,207	1,860	153,914	12,937	166,851
1970	418,727	34.08	14,269,641	1,487,481	1,297,207	2,152	177,393	15,033	192,426
1975	422,913	36.99	15,642,603	1,630,700	1,415,902	2,459	201,410	15,847	217,257

[1] Includes stocks.
[2] Includes sugar preparations.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 11a, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11h, and 22a.

Table 15.--Banana production, trade, demand, and deficiency or surplus, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Area harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Exports	Demand	Deficiency or surplus
	Acres		Metric tons			
Jamaica:						
1958	140,000	1.52	212,927	135,533	77,394	--
1965	169,386	1.49	251,744	160,535	99,595	-8,386
1970	181,818	1.49	270,794	171,457	117,438	-18,101
1975	183,682	1.49	273,516	169,883	134,871	-31,238
Trinidad and Tobago:						
1958	13,500	2.12	28,562	4,481	24,081	--
1965	16,390	2.20	36,015	4,369	34,989	-3,343
1970	17,284	2.20	37,961	4,471	42,028	-8,538
1975	17,731	2.20	38,963	4,775	49,396	-15,208
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:						
1958	32,255	[1] 2.29	[1] 73,737	62,865	10,872	--
1965	57,614	2.73	157,106	141,942	13,291	1,873
1970	66,737	2.75	183,396	164,345	15,325	3,726
1975	71,594	2.81	200,923	179,535	17,395	3,993
British Guiana:						
1958	n.a.	n.a.	1,080	--	1,080	--
1965	n.a.	n.a.	5,670	3,658	1,393	619
1970	n.a.	n.a.	7,371	4,877	1,600	894
1975	n.a.	n.a.	6,237	3,658	1,849	730
Total:						
1958	185,755	[2] 1.70	316,306	202,879	113,427	--
1965	243,390	[2] 1.85	450,535	310,504	149,268	-9,237
1970	265,839	[2] 1.88	499,522	345,150	176,391	-22,019
1975	273,007	[2] 1.90	519,639	357,851	203,511	-41,723

n.a. = not available.

[1] Includes downward adjustment in study report in yield, production, and exports due to inconsistencies in tables 13c, 22c, and official trade data.

[2] Average does not include British Guiana.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 13a, 13c, 13d, and 22c.

Table 16.--Citrus production, trade, and demand in fresh fruit equivalent, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975[1]

Country or territory and year	Area	Yield per acre	Production	Exports	Demand
	1,000 acres		Metric tons		
Jamaica:					
1958	45.0	2.13	95,775	65,124	30,651
1965	75.0	2.22	166,355	126,893	39,462
1970	80.2	2.13	170,959	124,231	46,728
1975	90.0	2.26	203,822	150,361	53,461
Trinidad and Tobago:					
1958	11.1	5.57	61,861	47,772	14,089
1965	18.0	3.93	70,661	50,190	20,471
1970	22.0	3.31	72,720	48,131	24,589
1975	24.0	3.41	81,873	52,974	28,899
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:					
1958	n.a.	n.a.	45,359	39,530	5,829
1965	n.a.	n.a.	68,039	60,912	7,127
1970	n.a.	n.a.	78,471	70,254	8,217
1975	n.a.	n.a.	136,078	126,750	9,328
British Guiana:					
1958	n.a.	n.a.	4,580	--	4,580
1965	n.a.	n.a.	5,897	34	5,863
1970	n.a.	n.a.	6,804	21	6,783
1975	n.a.	n.a.	7,938	103	7,835
Total:					
1958	56.1	[2] 3.70	207,575	152,426	55,149
1965	93.0	[2] 3.34	310,952	238,029	72,923
1970	102.2	[2] 3.22	328,954	242,637	86,317
1975	114.0	[2] 3.77	429,711	330,188	99,523

n.a. = not available.

[1] Production, exports, and demand made up about 50 percent oranges, 20 percent grapefruit, 20 percent limes, and 10 percent other.

[2] Average yield for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago only.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-7d, 10a-10d, and 22d.

Table 17.--Rice production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Rough rice			Milling rate	Milled rice					
						Trade		Demand		
	Harvested area	Yield per acre	Production		Production	Exports and stocks	Imports	Household demand	Feed seed, etc.	Total demand
	- Acres	- - Metric tons	- -	Percent	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Metric tons - - - - - - - - - - - -					
Jamaica:										
1958	10,000	.98	9,822	60.0	5,893	581	24,947	29,964	295	30,259
1965	6,000	1.00	5,988	60.0	3,593	--	33,571	36,984	180	37,164
1970	6,000	1.04	6,258	60.0	3,755	--	39,146	42,714	187	42,901
1975	6,000	1.07	6,395	60.0	3,837	--	44,543	48,188	192	48,380
Trinidad and Tobago:										
1958	18,000	.80	14,448	63.1	9,117	3	28,187	36,845	456	37,301
1965	18,000	1.03	18,600	63.5	11,811	--	34,968	46,188	591	46,779
1970	19,800	1.16	22,902	65.0	14,886	--	39,500	53,642	744	54,386
1975	20,700	1.25	25,924	66.0	17,110	--	46,711	62,966	855	63,821
Leeward Islands Windward Islands, & Barbados:										
1958	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	446	--	15,041	15,487	--	15,487
1965	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	negl.	--	18,351	18,351	--	18,351
1970	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	negl.	--	20,580	20,580	--	20,580
1975	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	negl.	--	23,194	23,194	--	23,194
British Guiana:										
1958	155,140	1.06	164,498	60.0	98,699	[1] 49,185	--	35,699	13,815	49,514
1965	284,325	1.02	290,176	63.0	182,811	120,801	--	43,729	18,281	62,010
1970	307,182	1.09	336,078	65.0	218,451	146,258	--	50,348	21,845	72,193
1975	311,822	1.13	353,602	66.0	233,377	151,985	--	58,013	23,379	81,392
Total:										
1958	183,140	1.03	188,768	60.5	114,155	49,769	68,175	117,995	14,566	132,561
1965	308,325	1.02	314,764	63.0	198,215	120,801	86,890	145,252	19,052	164,304
1970	332,982	1.10	365,238	64.9	237,092	146,258	99,226	167,284	22,776	190,060
1975	338,522	1.14	385,921	65.9	254,324	151,985	114,448	192,361	24,426	216,787

n.a. = not available; negl. = negligible.

[1] Largely calendar year 1959 exports due to rice year used; 1958 calendar year exports were actually about 18,000 tons, an abnormally low amount.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 12a-d, and 22b.

Table 18.--Cocoa bean production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1960, and projections through 1975[1]

Country or territory and year	Area			Yield per bearing acre	Production	Exports[2]	Demand[3]
	Prebearing	Bearing	Total				
	Acres				Metric tons		
Jamaica:							
1960	9,000	13,030	22,030	.20	2,542	1,715	827
1965	27,000	22,030	49,030	.18	4,037	1,774	2,263
1970	21,000	42,030	63,030	.20	8,598	6,203	2,395
1975	--	63,030	63,030	.20	12,580	10,053	2,527
Trinidad and Tobago:							
1960	25,093	97,217	122,310	.09	8,334	7,569	765
1965	25,095	97,215	122,310	.10	9,481	8,541	940
1970	25,095	97,215	122,310	.11	11,024	9,591	1,433
1975	--	122,310	122,310	.11	13,371	11,122	2,249
Windward Islands:[4]							
1960	5,685	13,920	19,605	.17	2,428	2,428	--
1965	7,974	12,012	19,986	.20	2,353	2,353	--
1970	7,478	17,870	25,348	.23	4,060	4,060	--
1975	--	25,454	25,454	.24	6,171	6,171	--
Total:							
1960	39,778	124,167	163,945	.11	13,304	11,712	1,592
1965	60,069	131,257	191,326	.12	15,871	12,668	3,203
1970	53,573	157,115	210,688	.15	23,682	19,854	3,828
1975	--	210,794	210,794	.15	32,122	27,346	4,776

[1] Includes principal commercial production areas and trade; excludes minor production and trade, including production estimates for British Guiana as follows: 1958, 82 tons; 1965, 181 tons; 1970, 236 tons; and 1975, 386 tons.

[2] Based on official trade data for 1958 and residual for other years.

[3] Projections based on unpublished study background paper.

[4] Includes principal production areas: Grenada, St. Lucia, and Dominica. Study projection of total area divided into prebearing and bearing based on estimates for Grenada.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 10a-d, 17a-d; unpublished contractor's report; and Quarterly Digest of Statistics, No. 54, July, 1962, Colonial Office, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

Table 19.--Coffee bean production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975[1]

Country or territory and year	Area	Yield per acre	Production	Exports and stocks[2]	Imports[2]	Demand[3]
	1,000 acres			Metric tons		
Jamaica:						
1958	35.0	.07	2,552	1,300	58	1,310
1965	32.0	.08	2,572	921	--	1,651
1970	35.0	.09	3,125	1,173	--	1,952
1975	38.0	.09	3,237	1,049	--	2,188
Trinidad and Tobago:						
1958	5.2	.44	2,313	2,000	--	313
1965	6.0	.52	3,143	2,762	--	381
1970	6.1	.62	3,780	3,341	--	439
1975	6.1	.72	4,418	3,913	--	505
British Guiana:						
1958	n.a.	n.a.	416	200	--	216
1965	n.a.	n.a.	544	280	--	264
1970	n.a.	n.a.	658	354	--	304
1975	n.a.	n.a.	816	465	--	351
Total:						
1958	n.a.	n.a.	5,281	3,500	58	1,839
1965	n.a.	n.a.	6,259	3,963	--	2,296
1970	n.a.	n.a.	7,563	4,868	--	2,695
1975	n.a.	n.a.	8,471	5,427	--	3,044

n.a. = not available.

[1] Includes principal commercial production areas and trade.

[2] Study projections for Jamaica. For others, official trade data for 1958 with projections as residual between production and demand.

[3] Study projections for Jamaica. Demand for other areas is residual for 1958 and projected at 1958 demand per capita.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 5.1.1. and 10a-10d; and official trade data.

Table 20.--Raw cotton production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1960 and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Long staple				Short staple imports	Demand[2]
	Area	Yield	Production	Exports[1]		
	Acres			Metric tons		
Jamaica:						
1960	--	--	--	--	1,802	1,802
1965	--	--	--	--	1,493	1,493
1970	--	--	--	--	1,788	1,788
1975	--	--	--	--	2,140	2,140
Trinidad and Tobago:						
1960	--	--	--	--	464	464
1965	--	--	--	--	385	385
1970	--	--	--	--	460	460
1975	--	--	--	--	551	551
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:						
1960	6,112	.07	407	363	Negl.	44
1965	6,000	.07	449	408	Negl.	41
1970	4,450	.08	335	318	Negl.	17
1975	4,200	.08	333	318	Negl.	15
Total:						
1960	6,112	.07	407	363	2,266	2,310
1965	6,000	.07	449	408	1,878	1,919
1970	4,450	.08	335	318	2,248	2,265
1975	4,200	.08	333	318	2,691	2,706

Negl. = negligible.
[1] Estimated availability for export from production shown.
[2] Imports plus waste from domestic long staple cotton grown for export.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 5.1.iii and 14a-f.

Table 21.--Wheat and wheat flour demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Wheat	Wheat flour	Total wheat equivalent[1]
		Metric tons	
Jamaica:			
1958	766	78,467	108,858
1965	907	97,902	135,772
1970	1,017	113,747	157,709
1975	1,128	128,750	178,488
Trinidad and Tobago:[2]			
1958	Negl.	56,000	77,143
1965	Negl.	79,514	109,534
1970	Negl.	94,931	130,772
1975	Negl.	111,113	153,063
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:			
1958	Negl.	33,121	45,626
1965	Negl.	40,712	56,083
1970	Negl.	47,119	64,909
1975	Negl.	53,627	73,874
British Guiana:			
1958	Negl.	22,982	31,659
1965	Negl.	29,418	40,525
1970	Negl.	34,034	46,884
1975	Negl.	39,318	54,163
Total:			
1958	766	190,570	263,286
1965	907	247,546	341,914
1970	1,017	289,831	400,274
1975	1,128	332,808	459,588

Negl. = negligible.

[1] Includes wheat flour at 1.377551 wheat equivalent, based on extraction rate of wheat of 0.72592.

[2] Adjusted upward to correct study report error in table 7b.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d and 23b.

Table 22.--Corn production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and yield	Area	Yield per acre	Production	Imports	Demand		Total
					Household demand	Stock feed	
	Acres		Metric tons				
Jamaica:							
1958	37,000	0.28	10,459	12,746	12,552	10,653	23,205
1965	20,000	.65	12,927	14,434	15,004	12,357	27,361
1970	15,200	.93	14,062	16,770	16,983	13,849	30,832
1975	10,000	1.50	14,968	19,385	18,907	15,446	34,353
Trinidad and Tobago:							
1958	15,700	.35	5,491	4,867	7,255	3,103	10,358
1965	12,000	.46	5,556	6,804	9,094	3,266	12,360
1970	10,000	.57	5,670	9,370	11,502	3,538	15,040
1975	7,000	.83	5,784	11,342	13,406	3,720	17,126
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:							
1958	n.a.	n.a.	964	3,196	4,035	125	4,160
1965	n.a.	n.a.	1,021	3,793	4,678	136	4,814
1970	n.a.	n.a.	1,021	4,331	5,202	150	5,352
1975	n.a.	n.a.	1,020	4,891	5,748	163	5,911
British Guiana:							
1958	n.a.	n.a.	363	178	236	305	541
1965	n.a.	n.a.	455	166	303	318	621
1970	n.a.	n.a.	635	21	327	329	656
1975	n.a.	n.a.	759	--	405	354	759
Total[1]:							
1958	52,700	.33	17,277	20,987	24,078	14,186	38,264
1965	32,000	.62	19,959	25,197	29,079	16,077	45,156
1970	25,200	.85	21,388	30,492	34,014	17,866	51,880
1975	17,000	1.33	22,531	35,618	38,466	19,683	58,149

n.a. = not available.
[1] Total acreages and yields per acre include only Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 10a-d, and 22i.

Table 23.--Barley and oat imports, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975[1]

Country or territory and year	Barley				Oats
	Grain	Malt		Total, barley and equiv.	
		Product	Barley equiv.[2]		
	Metric tons				
Jamaica:					
1958	Negl.	1,927	2,721	2,721	910
1965	Negl.	2,555	3,608	3,608	1,150
1970	Negl.	3,075	4,342	4,342	1,417
1975	Negl.	3,551	5,014	5,014	1,702
Trinidad & Tobago:					
1958[3]	52	850	1,200	1,252	1,745
1965	75	1,230	1,737	1,812	2,206
1970	96	1,576	2,225	2,321	2,717
1975	119	1,938	2,736	2,855	3,263
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:					
1958	70	Negl.	Negl.	70	1,391
1965	91	Negl.	Negl.	91	1,758
1970	108	Negl.	Negl.	108	2,166
1975	124	Negl.	Negl.	124	2,601
British Guiana:					
1958	207	677	956	1,163	1,032
1965	301	983	1,388	1,689	1,304
1970	385	1,260	1,779	2,164	1,607
1975	474	1,552	2,191	2,665	1,930
Total:					
1958	329	3,454	4,877	5,206	5,078
1965	467	4,768	6,733	7,200	6,418
1970	589	5,911	8,346	8,935	7,907
1975	717	7,041	9,941	10,658	9,496

Negl. = negligible.

[1] Assumes increase in barley use based on per capita survey rate for Jamaica of 18.8 percent to 1965; 32.2 percent to 1970; and 41.2 percent to 1975 over base year imports for each area. Oats increase based on projected cereal and pods imports (table 13) for feed for Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana of 26.4 percent to 1965; 55.7 percent to 1970; and 87.0 percent to 1975 over base period imports for each area. Base period imports used are from official trade statistics.

[2] Converted at ratio of malt to barley of 1:1.412.

[3] Adjusted to 1960 level for Trinidad and Tobago due to high level of imports in 1958.

ERS-Foreign 94, p. 112 and table 7a; and official trade data.

Table 24.--Edible fats and oils production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975 (excluding butter and copra)[1]

Country or territory and year	Production			Trade		Demand
	Edible fats	Edible oils	Total	Exports and stocks	Imports	
	Metric tons					
Jamaica:						
1958	2,503	5,842	8,345	--	2,800	11,145
1965	3,963	10,160	14,123	1,391	1,468	14,200
1970	4,369	12,244	16,613	1,632	1,728	16,709
1975	4,979	13,717	18,696	1,621	1,969	19,044
Trinidad & Tobago:						
1958	2,400	7,596	9,996	2,426	1,235	8,805
1965	3,048	10,364	13,412	1,961	757	12,208
1970	3,353	12,193	15,546	1,924	900	14,522
1975	3,658	13,259	16,917	996	1,052	16,973
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:						
1958	[2] 2,394	[2] 4,077	6,471	--	36	6,507
1965	2,624	4,471	7,095	--	788	7,883
1970	3,056	5,081	8,137	--	904	9,041
1975	3,659	5,589	9,248	50	1,022	10,220
British Guiana:						
1958	[2] 2,209	[2] 5,154	7,363	--	383	7,746
1965	2,286	5,334	7,620	--	2,030	9,650
1970	3,099	7,722	10,821	--	311	11,132
1975	4,166	8,534	12,700	--	135	12,835
Total:						
1958	9,506	22,669	32,175	2,426	4,454	34,203
1965	11,921	30,329	42,250	3,352	5,043	43,941
1970	13,877	37,240	51,117	3,556	3,843	51,404
1975	16,462	41,099	57,561	2,667	4,178	59,072

[1] Primarily margarine and margarine substitutes, lard and lard substitutes, and cooking oil. Study production and trade data for 1958 adjusted to conform to official trade statistics.

[2] Total proportioned between edible fats and edible oils according to 1965 breakdown.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 18c-d, and 22f; and official trade data.

Table 25.--Copra exports and imports, product and oil equivalent, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Exports		Imports	
	Product	Oil equivalent[1]	Product	Oil equivalent[1]
	Metric tons			
Jamaica:				
1958	--	--	106	64
1965	908	547	--	--
1970	--	--	3,501	2,108
1975	--	--	947	570
Trinidad & Tobago:				
1958	--	--	30	18
1965	248	149	--	--
1970	--	--	2,429	1,462
1975	--	--	4,465	2,688
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados:				
1958	373	225	--	--
1965	--	--	1,158	697
1970	--	--	746	449
1975	345	208	--	--
British Guiana:				
1958	--	--	200	120
1965	--	--	374	225
1970	--	--	2,584	1,556
1975	--	--	3,218	1,937
Total:				
1958	373	225	336	202
1965	1,156	696	1,532	922
1970	--	--	9,260	5,575
1975	345	208	8,630	5,195

[1] Copra converted to refined oil equivalent at 60.2 percent.

ERS-Foreign 94, table 22e, with 1958 adjusted to official trade data.

Table 26.--Roots and starchy vegetables, other vegetables, and pulses: Production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Roots and starchy vegetables					Other vegetables					Pulses[1]					
	Area	Production	Exports	Imports	Demand	Area	Production	Exports	Imports	Demand	Area	Production	Imports	Demand		Total
														Household	Stock feed	
	Acres	Metric tons				Acres	Metric tons				Acres	Metric tons				
Jamaica:																
1958	100,000	172,187	--	5,715	177,902	32,600	39,872	150	3,701	43,423	43,[illegible]00	3,654	2,393	5,549	498	6,[illegible]4
1965	90,000	181,440	--	16,420	197,860	33,000	45,360	--	9,356	54,716	40,000	3,175	4,271	6,[illegible]92	454	7,44[illegible]
1970	85,000	181,440	--	32,251	213,691	36,000	54,432	--	9,616	64,048	35,000	[illegible],266	5,462	8,184	544	8,728
1975	75,000	181,440	--	49,352	230,792	40,[illegible]00	58,968	--	13,756	72,724	30,[illegible]00	3,402	6,571	9,293	[illegible]80	[illegible],9[illegible]
Trinidad and Tobago:																
1958	15,000	40,416	--	11,930	52,346	11,000	14,097	--	4,047	18,144	24,200	5,490	6,641	11,[illegible]39	1[illegible]	1[illegible],131
1965	14,000	40,824	--	29,847	70,671	12,000	15,876	--	9,676	25,552	20,100	5,488	10,453	15,760	181	15,941
1970	13,000	40,824	--	42,729	83,553	12,800	18,144	--	12,362	30,506	18,200	5,488	13,267	18,528	227	18,[illegible]
1975	11,000	40,824	--	56,609	97,433	12,900	20,866	--	14,871	35,737	15,000	5,488	16,[illegible]2	21,564	2[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:																
1958	n.a.	48,853	1,361	5,534	53,026	n.a.	12,701	1,134	130	11,697	n.a.	1,[illegible]80	1,[illegible]70	2,3[illegible]	[illegible]4[illegible]	2,96[illegible]
1965	n.a.	54,432	--	4,899	59,331	n.a.	14,606	998	356	13,964	n.a.	1,234	2,222	2,776	68[illegible]	3,45[illegible]
1970	n.a.	56,745	--	7,575	64,320	n.a.	15,422	907	1,346	15,861	n.a.	[illegible],241	2,616	3,154	7[illegible]	3,8[illegible]
1975	n.a.	59,013	--	10,614	69,627	n.a.	17,690	907	1,019	17,802	n.a.	1,247	3,018	3,539	[illegible]26	4,26[illegible]
British Guiana:																
1958	n.a.	13,699	--	7,847	21,546	n.a.	6,277	--	411	6,688	n.a.	1,552	[illegible],728	3,96[illegible]	31[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]
1965	n.a.	15,513	--	11,295	26,808	n.a.	6,804	--	1,642	8,446	n.a.	1,588	[illegible],718	4,066	34[illegible]	5,[illegible]06
1970	n.a.	16,420	--	14,470	30,890	n.a.	8,165	--	1,588	9,753	n.a.	1,588	4,493	[illegible],739	[illegible]...	[illegible],[illegible]1
1975	n.a.	18,235	--	17,418	35,653	n.a.	8,618	--	4,420	13,[illegible]38	n.a.	1,588	[illegible],[illegible]87	[illegible],61[illegible]	[illegible]6[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]
Total:																
1958	n.a.	275,155	1,361	31,026	304,820	n.a.	72,947	1,284	8,289	79,952	n.a.	11,884	11,542	23,[illegible]70	1,[illegible]80	[illegible]5,[illegible]4[illegible]
1965	n.a.	292,209	--	62,461	354,670	n.a.	82,646	998	21,030	102,678	n.a.	11,485	[illegible],664	3[illegible],404	1,6[illegible]1	32,[illegible]00
1970	n.a.	295,429	--	97,025	392,454	n.a.	96,163	907	24,912	120,168	n.a.	11,583	25,838	35,6[illegible]5	1,8[illegible]	37,[illegible]41
1975	n.a.	299,512	--	133,993	433,505	n.a.	106,142	907	34,066	139,301	n.a.	11,7[illegible]5	31,[illegible]78	41,[illegible]08	1,[illegible]	43,[illegible]00

n.a. = not available.
[1] Includes peanuts.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 10a-d, 19, 22g, [illegible]7h, and [illegible]7j.

Table 27.--Net imports of deciduous fruit and unmanufactured tobacco, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Deciduous fruit[1]	Tobacco[2]
	Metric tons	
Jamaica:		
1958	591	704
1965	762	760
1970	886	844
1975	1,040	950
Trinidad and Tobago:		
1958	1,154	794
1965	1,673	858
1970	2,020	952
1975	2,366	1,071
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados:		
1958	177	425
1965	216	459
1970	250	510
1975	283	573
British Guiana:		
1958	429	370
1965	549	400
1970	635	444
1975	734	499
Total		
1958	2,351	2,293
1965	3,200	2,477
1970	3,791	2,750
1975	4,423	3,093

[1] Imports of fresh apples and grapes in 1958 based on official trade data; projections based on study report demand analysis.

[2] Imports for 1958 based on official trade data; study projections for Jamaica with projections at same per capita rate for other areas of following percentage increases over 1958: 1965, 8.0; 1970, 19.9; and 1975, 34.9.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 5.1.ii and 7a-d; and official trade statistics.

Table 28.--Egg production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Production	Trade		Household demand
		Exports	Imports	
	Metric tons			
Jamaica:				
1958	[1] 6,467	--	[1] 145	6,612
1965	8,845	--	959	9,804
1970	10,886	--	1,594	12,480
1975	14,853	--	--	14,853
Trinidad and Tobago:				
1958	1,678	--	257	1,935
1965	3,300	--	238	3,538
1970	4,389	--	46	4,435
1975	5,103	--	205	5,308
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:				
1958	2,381	--	40	2,421
1965	2,923	--	352	3,275
1970	3,301	--	709	4,010
1975	3,731	--	1,014	4,745
British Guiana:				
1958	751	--	14	765
1965	1,042	21	--	1,021
1970	1,183	--	2	1,185
1975	1,343	--	29	1,372
Total:				
1958	11,277	--	456	11,733
1965	16,110	21	1,549	17,638
1970	19,759	--	2,351	22,110
1975	25,030	--	1,248	26,278

[1] Production adjusted upward and trade adjusted downward by 176 tons, on the basis of official trade data.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, and 22n; and official trade data.

Table 29.--Fresh milk production, demand, and deficiency, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Production	Manufacturing demand	Household demand	Total demand	Deficiency[1]	
					Fresh	Dried skim equivalent[2]
	Metric tons					
Jamaica:						
1958	39,010	29,366	21,180	50,546	11,536	1,038
1965	49,896	38,484	28,646	67,130	17,234	1,551
1970	54,432	44,299	34,845	79,144	24,712	2,224
1975	58,968	49,841	40,448	90,289	31,321	2,819
Trinidad and Tobago:						
1958	12,882	--	12,882	12,882	--	--
1965	18,597	--	19,592	19,592	995	90
1970	19,505	--	23,742	23,742	4,237	381
1975	20,412	--	28,020	28,020	7,608	685
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:						
1958	16,670	--	16,670	16,670	--	--
1965	18,144	--	21,081	21,081	2,937	264
1970	18,711	--	24,826	24,826	6,115	550
1975	19,278	--	28,612	28,612	9,334	840
British Guiana:						
1958	11,190	--	11,190	11,190	--	--
1965	14,152	--	14,242	14,242	90	8
1970	15,876	--	16,461	16,461	585	53
1975	17,690	--	19,017	19,017	1,327	119
Total:						
1958	79,752	29,366	61,922	91,288	11,536	1,038
1965	100,789	38,484	83,561	122,045	21,256	1,913
1970	108,524	44,299	99,874	144,173	35,649	3,208
1975	116,348	49,841	116,097	165,938	49,590	4,463

[1] Deficiency expected to be met by dried skim milk imports for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago only. For other areas, reconstituting plants are not available; the deficit in these areas is expected to go unfilled, and consumption of substitute milk products will not necessarily occur.

[2] Converted at rate of .090 to 1, dried to fresh; and 11 to 1, liquid to dried.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 21c, and 22o; and official trade data.

Table 30.--Import demand for milk products, by country or territory, 1958 and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Butter	Evaporated and condensed milk	Cheese	Dried skim milk[1]	Total
			Metric tons		
Jamaica:					
1958	1,850	[2] 1,041	994	1,767	5,652
1965	2,495	[2] 454	1,290	2,085	6,324
1970	3,070	[2] 590	1,571	2,403	7,634
1975	3,586	[2] 726	1,818	2,774	8,904
Trinidad & Tobago:					
1958	1,353	7,990	925	4,084	14,352
1965	1,662	13,308	1,307	4,819	21,096
1970	2,032	15,786	1,575	5,554	24,947
1975	2,405	18,426	1,854	6,412	29,097
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:					
1958	712	3,709	545	667	5,633
1965	1,085	4,934	736	787	7,542
1970	1,288	5,577	862	907	8,634
1975	1,493	6,236	991	1,047	9,767
British Guiana:					
1958	352	4,683	458	673	6,166
1965	460	5,532	547	794	7,333
1970	532	6,388	634	915	8,469
1975	616	7,373	731	1,057	9,777
Total:					
1958	4,267	17,423	2,922	7,191	31,803
1965	5,702	24,228	3,880	8,485	42,295
1970	6,922	28,341	4,642	9,779	49,684
1975	8,100	32,761	5,394	11,290	57,545

[1] Estimate based on official trade data for 1958 and assumed increases at same rate as other milk products.

[2] Total demand less local production assumed to be evaporated and condensed as follows, in tons: 1958, 13,276; 1965, 17,219; 1970, 19,820; and 1975, 22,300.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-7d and 22p; and official trade statistics.

Table 31.--Fresh meat production, trade, and demand, by country or territory, 1958, and projections through 1975

Country or territory and year	Beef			Other red meat[1]				Poultry				Total meat			
	Production	Trade		Demand	Production	Trade		Demand	Production	Trade		Demand	Production	Trade		Demand
		Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports	
	Metric tons															
Jamaica:																
1958	9,057	--	1,657	11,614	5,423	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,127	--	[illegible]	1,735	16,607	--	[illegible]	19,2[illegible]
1965	14,742	--	1,569	16,311	6,543	--	1,329	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,[illegible]	--	2,074	26,799
1970	17,690	--	2,537	20,[illegible]27	7,921	--	1,994	[illegible],513	[illegible]	43	--	[illegible]	28,[illegible]	43	4,531	33,101
1975	20,865	--	[illegible],375	23,740	8,435	--	2,586	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	69	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38,776
Trinidad and Tobago:																
1958	1,398	--	2,692	[illegible]	[illegible]05	--	[illegible]61	1,360	[illegible],[illegible]23	--	1,1[illegible]	[illegible],920	[illegible],120	--	[illegible],[illegible]7[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]76
1965	2,454	--	4,304	[illegible],[illegible]79	1,111	--	1,[illegible]64	[illegible],[illegible]72	[illegible],[illegible]4[illegible]	--	[illegible],4[illegible]	[illegible],487	6,559	--	[illegible],[illegible]61	16,32[illegible]
1970	3,175	--	5,148	8,323	2,051	--	1,73[illegible]	[illegible],736	[illegible],[illegible]35	--	[illegible],15[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]88	8,[illegible]1	--	12,[illegible]30	[illegible]0,[illegible]97
1975	3,447	--	6,444	[illegible],391	[illegible],676	--	1,8[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]5[illegible]	3,17[illegible]	--	[illegible],31[illegible]	[illegible],[illegible]03	[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	--	14,536	23,[illegible]34
Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, & Barbados:																
1958	1,588	--	1,107	2,695	1,365	--	11[illegible]	1,48[illegible]	27[illegible]	--	349	[illegible]21	3,[illegible]	--	[illegible],[illegible]71	4,796
1965	1,814	--	1,689	3,503	1,474	--	339	1,81[illegible]	[illegible]5[illegible]	--	283	85[illegible]	3,[illegible]5[illegible]	--	2,[illegible]11	6,166
1970	2,359	--	1,834	4,[illegible]13	1,588	--	5[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible]1[illegible]	--	437	1,[illegible]0[illegible]	[illegible],559	--	2,778	7,33[illegible]
1975	2,303	--	1,984	4,887	1,687	--	693	[illegible],[illegible]80	[illegible]35	--	[illegible]1[illegible]	1,[illegible]67	[illegible],[illegible]2[illegible]	--	3,2[illegible]	[illegible],514
British Guiana:																
1958	3,278	--	48	3,[illegible]26	661	--	[illegible]1	649	[illegible],[illegible]72	--	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible]5[illegible]	4,[illegible]11	--	15[illegible]	4,364
1965	4,309	--	17	4,[illegible]26	863	--	45	[illegible]8	27[illegible]	--	179	451	5,444	--	241	5,685
1970	5,080	70	--	5,[illegible]10	993	--	59	1,[illegible]52	31[illegible]	--	[illegible]5	523	6,391	70	264	6,585
1975	5,851	59	--	[illegible],792	1,148	--	68	1,216	[illegible]4[illegible]	--	239	604	7,364	59	307	7,612
Total:																
1958	16,221	--	5,504	21,725	8,354	--	1,546	9,900	4,494	--	2,127	[illegible],621	29,069	--	[illegible],177	38,240
1965	23,319	--	7,579	30,898	9,991	--	3,673	13,664	6,373	--	4,039	[illegible],408	30,683	--	15,287	54,97[illegible]
1970	28,304	70	9,519	37,753	12,153	--	4,295	16,448	7,167	43	5,795	12,919	47,624	113	19,609	67,120
1975	33,066	59	11,303	44,31[illegible]	13,946	--	5,173	19,119	8,257	69	7,169	[illegible],357	55,269	128	23,645	78,786

[1] Pork, mutton, and goat meat.
[2] Study report estimates adjusted upward for production and downward for trade on the basis of official trade data.

ERS-Foreign 94, tables 7a-d, 21c, and 22k-m.

Table 32.--U.S. share of net agricultural trade in principal commodities, and U.S. share by territory, 1958[1]

Commodity	Jamaica			Trinidad and Tobago			Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados			British Guiana			Total		
	Quantity	Value	U.S. share	Quantity	Value	U.S. share	Quantity	Value	U.S. share	Quantity	Value	U.S. share	Quantity	Value	U.S. share
	1,000 m.t.	$1,000	Percent	1,000 m.t.	$1,000	Percent	1,000 m.t.	$1,000	Percent	1,000 m.t.	$1,000	Percent	1,000 m.t.	$1,000	Percent
Exports:															
Sugar	276.4	28,613	--	162.3	17,558	--	195.5	22,691	--	292.5	31,910	Negl.	926.	100,772	Negl.
Bananas	135.5	13,992	Negl.	4.5	311	--	62.9	5,764	--	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	2	20,067	Negl.
Citrus[2]	65.1	4,481	--	47.8	3,605	--	39.5	505	--	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	152.4	8,591	Negl.
Cocoa beans	1.7	1,066	15	7.6	5,113	--	2.4	1,583	8	Negl.	Negl.	--	11.	7,762	4
Coffee beans	1.2	1,075	1	2.5	1,457	64	Negl.	Negl.	--	.2	160	--	3.4	2,692	3
Cotton	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	126	--	--	--	--	.4	12	--
Copra	-.1	-21	--	(3)	-6	--	.4	74	--	-.	-40	--	.1		--
Total[4]	n.a.	49,227	Negl.	n.a.	28,437	3	n.a.	30,743	Negl.	n.a.	34,861	Negl.	n.a.	140.	
Other agricultural	n.a.	12,899	28	n.a.	5,937	83	n.a.	12,270	16	n.a.	4,059	1	n.a.	35,41	
Total agricultural	n.a.	62,126	6	n.a.	34,374	17	n.a.	43,013	5	n.a.	38,920	1	n.a.	178,43	
Total exports	n.a.	133,311	31	n.a.	229,551	20	n.a.	46,891	5	n.a.	56,994	6	n.a.	466.74	
Percent agricultural	n.a.	47	n.a.	n.a.	15	n.a.	n.a.	92	n.a.	n.a.	68	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
Imports:															
Wheat[5]	108.9	8,095	50	77.1	5,933	44	45.6	3,218	22	31.7	2,492	77	263.	9,	4
Rice	24.4	4,539	1	28.2	4,451	13	15.0	2,381	Negl.	-18.0	-2,791	--	49.6	8,58	
Corn	12.7	913	82	4.9	269	11	3.2	340	25	.2	13	1	21.	1,535	
Barley	2.7	294	--	1.2	141	Negl.	.1	11	--	1.2	135	46	5.	581	1
Oats	.9	81	11	1.8	157	5	1.4	134	7	1.0	156	Negl.	5.	528	
Fats and oils[6]	2.8	921	2	-1.2	-393	Negl.	(3)	34	17	.4	154	1	2.	1	
Vegetables[2]	9.3	897	33	14.0	1,428	5	3.1	607	4	8.3	936	Negl.	30.	3,86	1
Pulses[7]	2.4	538	1	6.6	957	56	1.8	388	14	2.7	418	--	13.	2,30	
Deciduous fruit[8]	.6	193	29	1.1	382	14	.2	74	20	.4	170	40	2.	81	
Eggs	.1	126	93	.3	180	Negl.	(3)	39	--	(3)	10	8	.	35	
Dairy products	6.7	3,295	9	14.3	3,344	Negl.	5.6	2,661	4	6.2	2,617	3	32.8	14.	
Meat	2.7	1,893	21	4.7	3,475	35	1.6	838	33	.2	77	78	9.	6,283	
Cotton	1.8	1,574	100	.5	264	85	Negl.	Negl.	--	--	--	--	2.	1,838	
Tobacco	.7	1,184	3	.8	1,395	21	.4	457	8	.4	539	38	3.	3,	
Total[4]	n.a.	24,564	31	n.a.	25,382	22	n.a.	11,182	12	n.a.	7,757	31	n.a.	68,634	
Other agricultural	n.a.	13,822	22	n.a.	14,639	22	n.a.	14,175	10	n.a.	5,96	1	n.a.	51,913	1
Total agricultural	n.a.	38,386	28	n.a.	40,081	22	n.a.	25,357	11	n.a.	13,723	24	n.a.	117,54	
Total imports	n.a.	181,012	21	n.a.	240,607	14	n.a.	82,034	12	n.a.	67,901	16	n.a.	571,55	
Percent agricultural	n.a.	21	n.a.	n.a.	17	n.a.	n.a.	31	n.a.	n.a.	20	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.

n.a. = not applicable; Negl. = negligible.

[1] Quantities listed for cocoa beans are for 1960. Unusually low rice exports for British Guiana are based on official trade statistics and are considerably lower than the 49,185 tons with a value of $7,624,00 used in table 17 of this summary report. Cotton export data for the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados are based on 1960 trade from table 2 and are higher than the 288 tons, valued at $88,000 officially reported for 1958. U.S. share is based on quantity data for commodities and values for totals.

[2] Total in fresh equivalent.

[3] Less than 50 tons.

[4] Due to the need to show area totals, the totals for study commodities for each of the four component geographical units are for positive numbers only, with negative numbers appearing in the table under Exports included in the total under Imports and negative numbers under Imports included under Exports.

[5] Wheat and wheat flour in wheat equivalent.

[6] Edible, excluding butter and copra.

[7] Includes peanuts.

[8] Fresh apples and grapes only.

Tables 14 through 31 of this report for quantities, and official trade data for values.

Table 33.--Projected net agricultural trade in principal commodities, by country or territory, 1965, 1970, and 1975[1]

Commodity	Jamaica			Trinidad and Tobago			Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados			British Guiana			Total		
	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975	1965	1970	1975
	1,000 metric tons														
Exports:															
Sugar	333.3	417.8	496.7	246.8	273.6	295.5	250.1	272.8	290.9	324.1	330.9	330.3	1,154.3	1,295.1	1,413.4
Bananas	160.5	171.5	169.9	4.4	4.5	4.8	141.9	164.3	179.5	3.7	4.9	3.7	310.5	345.2	357.9
Citrus[2]	126.9	124.2	150.4	50.2	48.1	53.0	60.9	70.3	126.7	(3)	(3)	.1	238.0	242.6	330.2
Rice	-33.5	-39.1	-44.5	-35.0	-39.5	-46.7	-18.4	-20.6	-23.2	120.8	146.2	152.0	33.9	47.0	37.6
Cocoa beans	1.8	6.2	10.0	8.5	9.6	11.1	2.4	4.1	6.2	--	--	--	12.7	19.9	27.3
Coffee beans	.9	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.3	3.9	--	--	--	.3	.4	.5	4.0	4.9	5.4
Cotton	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.3	.3	--	--	--	.4	.3	.3
	1,000 dollars														
Total[4]	61,886	75,342	86,879	38,875	43,133	47,420	44,800	50,463	56,101	54,625	59,902	60,859	200,186	228,840	251,259
Other agricultural	16,206	19,711	22,773	8,114	9,012	9,916	12,259	12,259	12,259	6,363	6,963	7,095	42,942	47,945	52,043
Total agricultural	78,092	95,053	109,652	46,989	52,145	57,336	57,059	62,722	68,360	60,988	66,865	67,954	243,128	276,785	303,302
Total exports	225,162	275,021	329,545	377,841	429,490	471,498	61,447	74,369	92,563	95,636	104,755	115,242	760,066	883,635	1,008,848
Percent agricultural	35	35	33	12	12	12	93	84	74	64	64	59	32	31	30
	1,000 metric tons														
Imports:															
Wheat[5]	135.8	157.7	178.5	109.5	130.8	153.0	56.1	64.9	73.9	40.5	46.9	54.2	341.9	400.3	459.6
Corn	14.4	16.8	19.4	6.8	9.4	11.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	.2	(3)	(3)	25.2	30.5	35.6
Barley	3.6	4.3	5.0	1.8	2.3	2.9	.1	.1	.1	1.7	2.7	2.7	7.2	7.9	10.7
Oats	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	1.9	6.4	8.9	9.5
Fats and oils[6]	.1	.1	.3	-1.2	-1.0	.1	.8	.9	1.0	2.0	.3	.1	1.7	.3	1.5
Copra	-.9	3.5	.9	-.2	2.4	4.5	1.1	.8	-.3	.4	2.6	3.2	.4	9.3	8.3
Vegetables[2]	25.8	41.9	63.1	39.5	55.1	71.5	4.3	8.0	10.7	12.9	16.0	21.8	82.5	121.0	167.1
Pulsea[7]	4.3	5.4	6.6	10.5	13.3	16.3	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.5	5.4	20.7	25.8	31.3
Deciduous fruit[8]	.8	.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.4	.2	.3	.3	.5	.6	.7	3.2	3.8	4.4
Eggs	1.0	1.6	--	.2	(3)	.2	.3	.7	1.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.5	2.3	1.2
Dairy products	7.9	9.9	11.7	21.2	25.3	29.8	7.5	8.6	9.8	7.3	8.5	9.8	43.9	52.3	61.1
Meat	3.0	4.5	5.4	9.8	12.0	14.6	2.3	2.8	3.3	.2	.2	.3	15.3	19.5	23.6
Cotton	1.5	1.8	2.1	.4	.4	.6	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	--	--	--	1.9	2.2	2.7
Tobacco	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	.4	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5	2.5	2.7	3.1
	1,000 dollars														
Total[4]	31,730	39,180	45,060	38,507	46,414	55,718	14,728	17,998	21,147	10,322	11,276	13,397	95,287	114,868	135,322
Other agricultural	17,174	21,201	24,342	22,063	26,492	31,741	18,693	22,801	26,778	7,902	8,581	10,138	65,832	79,075	92,999
Total agricultural	48,904	60,381	69,402	60,570	72,906	87,459	33,421	40,799	47,925	18,224	19,857	23,535	161,119	193,943	228,321
Total imports	265,002	338,130	390,262	404,220	446,807	481,455	102,132	123,789	144,134	97,574	103,821	113,530	868,928	1,012,547	1,129,381
Percent agricultural	18	18	18	15	16	18	33	33	33	19	19	21	19	19	20

[1] Commodity quantities based on study estimates valued at constant prices from table 32. Total agricultural trade value assumed to increase at the same rate as that calculated for study commodities and total trade at the same rate as projected total exports of goods and services, except that no increase is assumed for other agricultural exports for the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, and Barbados due primarily to the rapid increase in exports of study commodities and limited agricultural resources for that area.

[2] Total in fresh equivalent.

[3] Less than 50 tons.

[4] Due to the need to show area totals, the totals for study commodities for each of the four component geographical units are for positive numbers only, with negative numbers appearing in the table under Exports included in the total under Imports and negative numbers under Imports included under Exports.

[5] Wheat and wheat flour in wheat equivalent.

[6] Edible, excluding butter and copra.

[7] Includes peanuts.

[8] Fresh apples and grapes only.

Tables 3, 14-23, and 32 of this report.

STATUS OF LONG-RANGE SUPPLY AND DEMAND STUDIES AND SUMMARY REPORTS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE AT THE TIME OF PRINTING OF SUMMARY REPORT NUMBER ONE

Studies Completed

Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, and British Guiana

Study Report and Summary Report Available

Venezuela

Study Report Available

Mexico

Studies Underway

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Peru

Central America

Argentina

Copies of completed studies and summaries may be obtained from the Division of Information, Office of Management Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

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